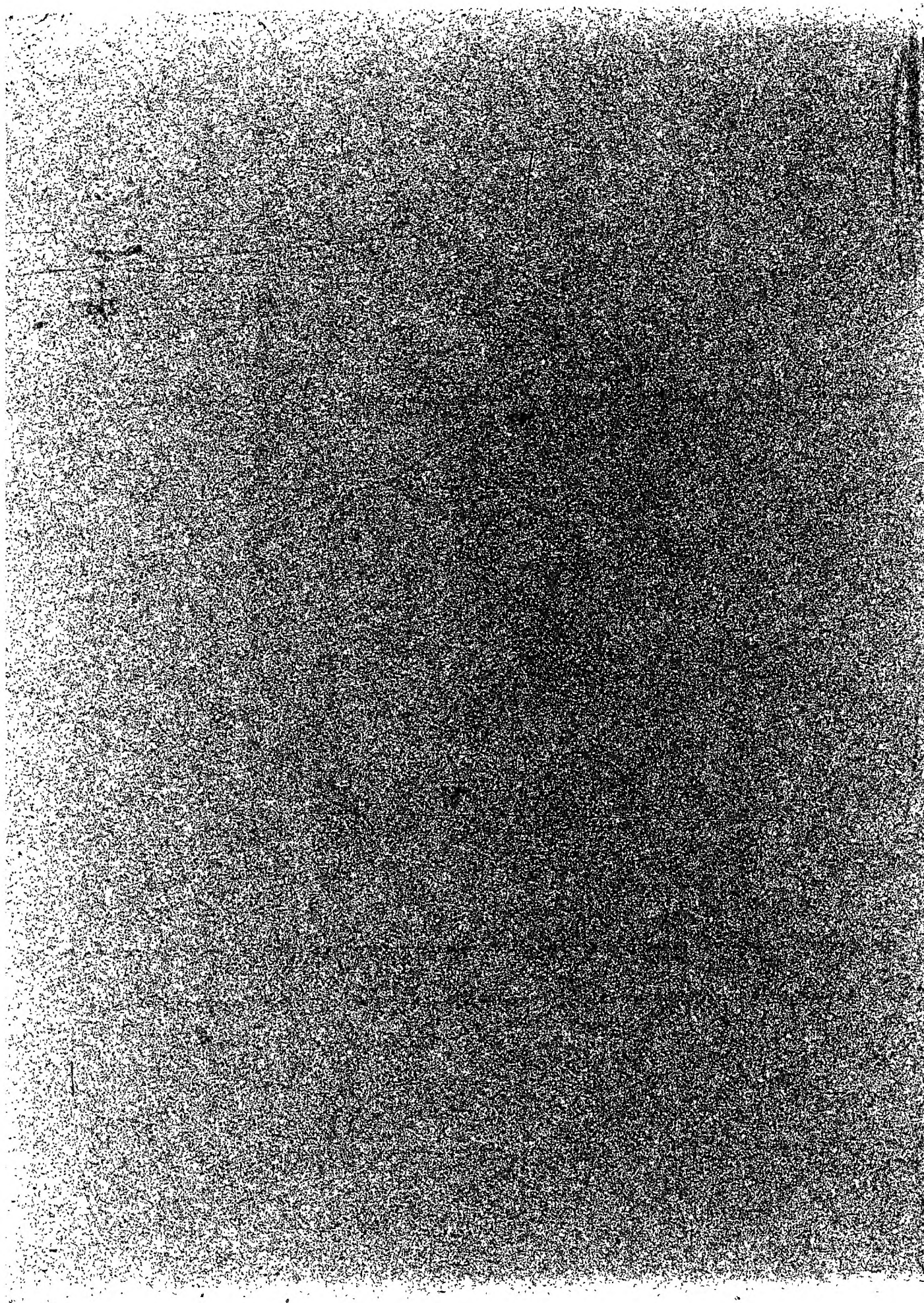


The Winnipeg Rifles.
Fiftieth Anniversary

by
RBC General ~~Advisory~~ Committee
UA *Anniversary*



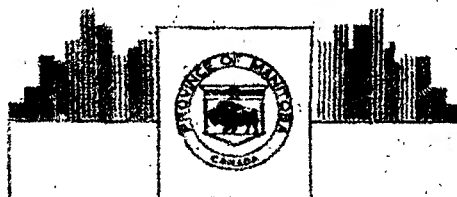


The WINNIPEG RIFLES

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

1883 1933





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CLASSIFICATION

UA

THE WINNIPEG RIFLES

8TH BATTALION, C.E.F.

ALLIED WITH

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN)

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

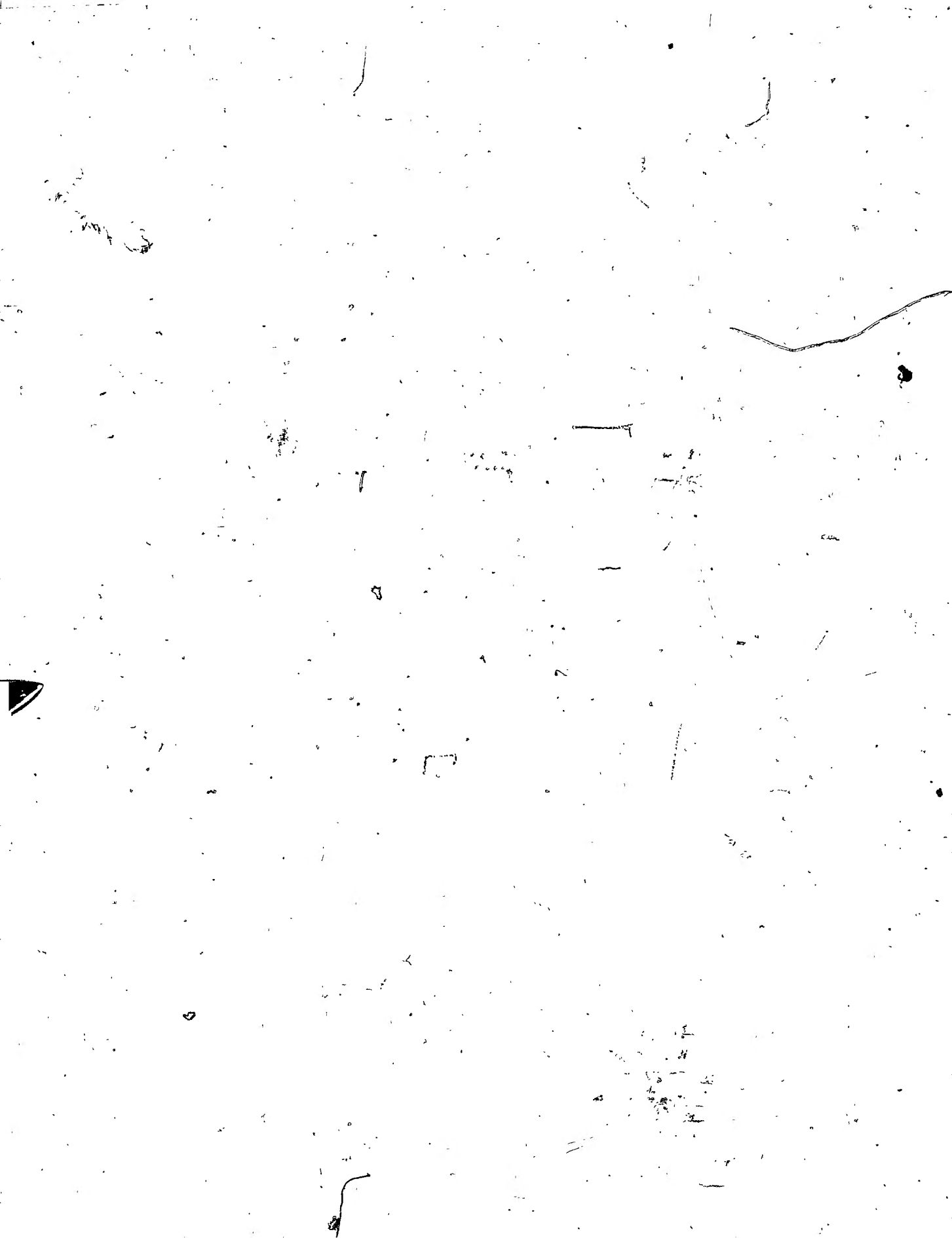
1883 ~ ~ 1933



THE ORIGINAL REGIMENTAL CREST

*Published on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary
Re-union, September 8th, to September 16th, 1933,
by the General Anniversary Committee.*

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS - - - 198 MAIN STREET
WINNIPEG, CANADA



DEDICATION

This Fiftieth Anniversary Booklet is dedicated
by the Regiment of the present to the Regiment of
the past and the Regiment of the future.

*Arise, Ye Ninetieth Men
And pledge with me
Thy Regimental Honour;
Full fifty years of tried integrity.*

*When in time past arose
The urgent need,
Its infant step became
The stride of those who bravely take the lead.*

*From out its serried ranks
Went forth the men
We see not here today;
In silent prayer we bow to honour them.*

*Nor can this hour be closed
And pass away,
Without a thought for those
Whose wounds no human hand can ever stay.*

*The dead, the glorious dead,
Are those who've made
The Regimental Honour;
They live, although the last "Last Post" is played.*

*Pass on swift hour, nor ever
Steal the fame
From those who rightly bear it;
"Named on the field of battle," thus they became*

*"Little Black Devils," with hearts
A dull coat hides;
True friend and generous foe.
Drink to the day when right, not might, decides.*

MRS. KYRLE E. MONEY

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THE REGIMENTAL MARCH

Written by Major Lawrence Buchan

"PORK, BEANS AND HARD TACK"

Allegretto. FRED SEEVER

Voice



CHORUS



When we embarked at Winnipeg, as chirpy as could be,
We thought we were out for a bit of a lark, about a two weeks spree,
But when we got to Fort Qu'Appelle we found it different then,
Our tents in a row, we pitched in the snow, just like the real soldier men.

CHORUS

Pork, beans, hard tack, tra, la, la, la, la, la, la,
Poor hungry soldiers, tra, la, la, la, la, la, la, la, la,
With blistered feet and aching bones we march along all day,
And go on picquet all the night, to keep the rebs away;
But when we meet the enemy we do not think of rest,
For whether we march or fight, my boys, we do our level best.

THE GREAT WAR
THE GREAT COMMITMENT

FISH GREEK
BATAOCHES
NORTH WEST CANADA 1898
SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1900
TYPPES 1915-1917

GRAVENSTAFEL
YESTERDAY
RESTAUBERT 1915
MOUNT SORREL
SOMME 1916
THIERVAL

ANCRE HEIGHTS
ARRAS 1917-1918
YPER 1917
ARCEUX
HILL 70

RASSCHENDAELE
AMIENS 1918
SCARPE 1918
DROCOURT QUEANT
EINDENEURG LINE

CANAL DU NORD
PURSUIT TO MONS
FRANCE AND FLANDERS 1915-1918



THE COLONEL IN CHIEF

FIELD MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, K.G., K.T.; K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., V.D., PERSONAL A.D.C. TO THE KING

Clarence House.
St. James's. S.W.

15th, May 1933.

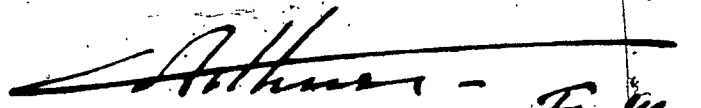
Dear Colonel Dudley,

As your Colonel-in-Chief, as well as of that of the Rifle Brigade, to which Regiment you are affiliated, I congratulate all ranks most warmly on the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Regiment.

Your Battle Honours go back to "Fish Creek", "Batoche", and the "North West of Canada, in 1885", and you also distinguished yourselves in the Great War, wherein you won 20 Battle Honors, which covers all the principal Battles in which the Canadian Troops were engaged.

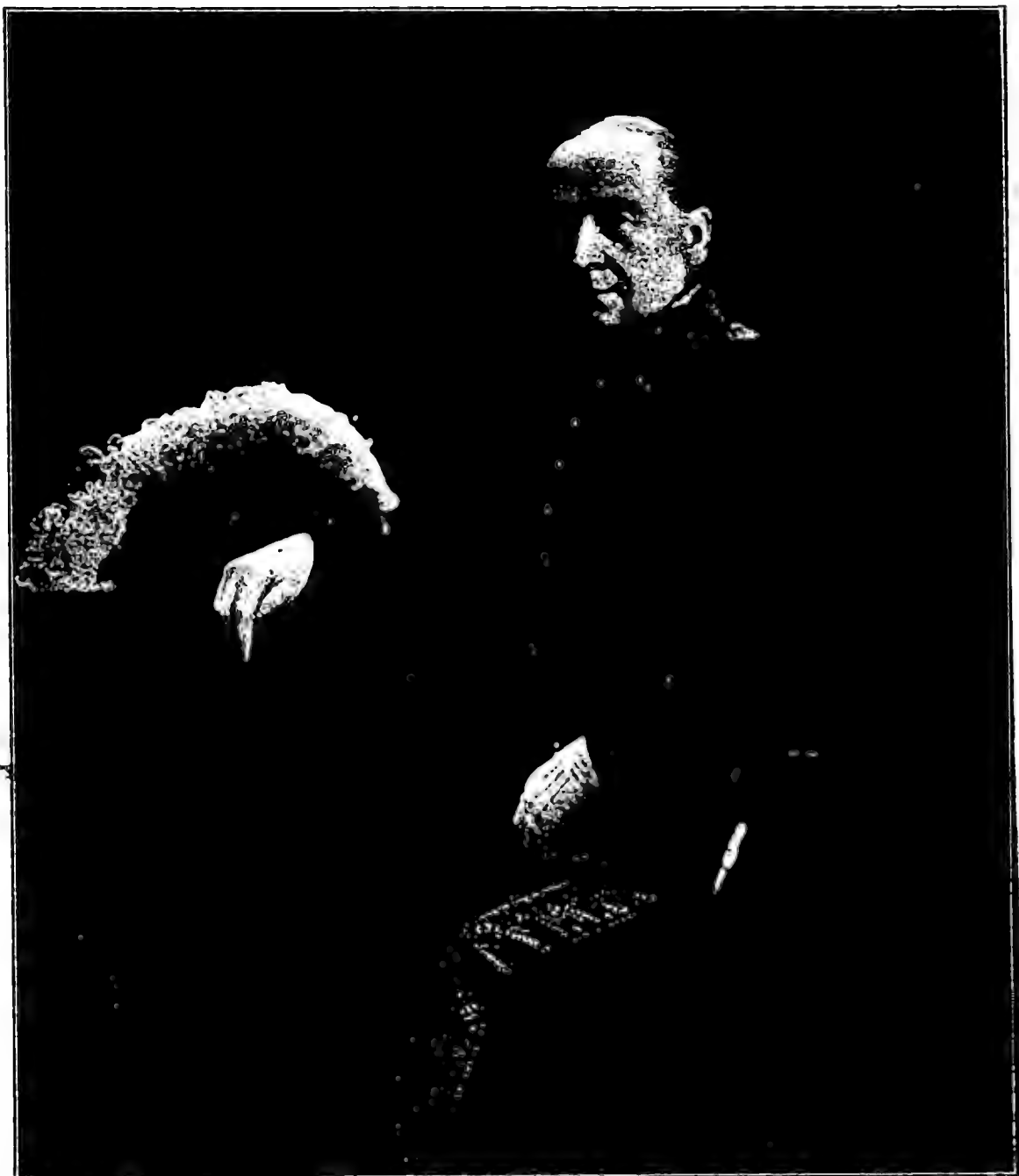
I have long known the Regiment under the designation of the "Little Black Devils", which you gained for yourselves in your service in the West, a name for which you have every reason to be proud.

I am sure the Regiment will always maintain the traditions, which it has earned in the Past.


Colonel in Chief F. M.



HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF MINTO, G.C.M.G., P.C.
Appointed Honorary Colonel in 1899.



SIR JAMES AIKINS, K.C.
Honorary Colonel.
Appointed in 1910.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. H. AIRKINS, D.S.O., K.C.
• Honorary Colonel.
Appointed in 1931.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. F. DUDLEY, M.C., M.M., V.D.
Commanding the Regiment.
Appointed in 1927.

Officers of 1ST Battalion



Capt. A. H. Hunt
C. A. Coy.



Maj. J. K. Bell, VD
Senior Major



Maj. J. Hay, DCM, VD
Second in Command



Maj. J. Neish
O.C. B Coy



Maj. F. A. C. Walton
Medical Officer



Lt. L. E. Swames



Lt. J. S. Merrett



Lt. W. Penne



Lt. S. M. Tupper



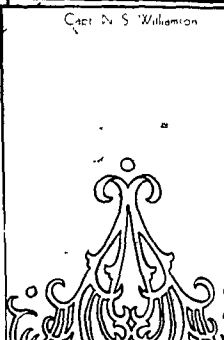
Lt. W. B. H.



Lt. J. R. Brooks



Lt. A. W. Morris



Capt. D. S. Williamson



Lt. G. McKay



Lt. G. McKay

The Winnipeg Rifles 1933



Capt. A. D. S. Peterson



Major J. E. T. Loch, MC
OG D Coy



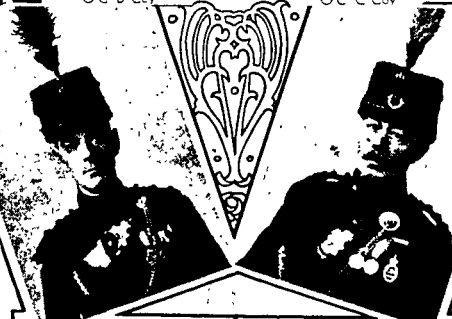
Major J. L. Stevens
OG C Coy



Hon. Capt. & Paymaster W. Pazar



Capt. J. Mair
OCH, O Wing



Hon. Capt. & QM S. H. Smith, VD



Lt. G. A. M. D.



Lt. C. F. E.



Lt. G. A. M.



Lt. J. B. D.



Lt. R. H. G.



Capt. F. A. W.



Lt. C. B. M.



Lt. A. S. R.

Commanding Officers of the Regiment



Lt. Col. A. McKeand
1885-1887



Lt. Col. C. M. Boswell
1887-1895



Lt. Col. W. N. Kennedy
1883-1885



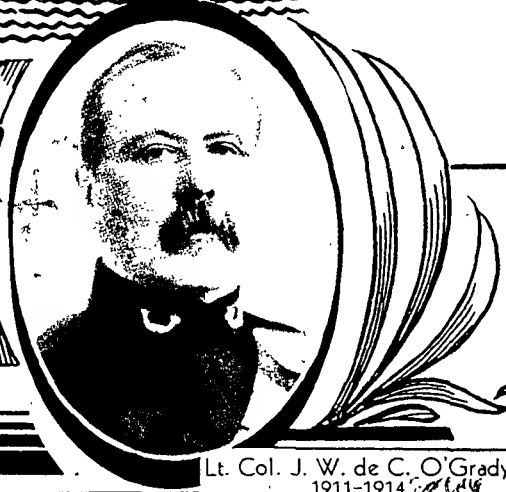
Lt. Col. H. N. Ruttan
1895-1900



Lt. Col. H. W. A. Chambré
1900-1905



Lt. Col. T. H. Billman
1905-1911



Lt. Col. J. W. de C. O'Grady
1911-1914

THE OLD NINETIETH

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH

*"Whatever the future holds in store,
And it's hard to tell in a world gone batty,
I'll prize the years when I proudly wore
'Hosti Acie Nominati'."*

(J. G. R. Gibson, 8th Battalion)

LITTLE BLACK DEVILS—named by the enemy in battle! It was a baptism well deserved, a name proudly cherished through the years, and the foundation of a tradition that has carried the Regiment to fame in the arena of world conflict.

It is well to remember that the name was won by a volunteer regiment, unskilled in the art and science of war, but patient and enduring through the rigors of a northern winter, and the hardships of unmapped trails; calm and courageous in the heat of battle and determined to fulfil the task assigned to it. And, so this record, brief and inadequate though it may be, will endeavor to recall those early days of glorious beginnings and do honour to the men of the past. It will also carry the story, in outline, through a succeeding generation and attempt to show how the twenty thousand men who wore the Little Black Devil Badge in the fifty years that have just gone, have carried on the noble traditions of those early days.

Let us not forget that the record of the Winnipeg Rifles is not to be found in written words. You will find it in the unwritten history of this western land, pursuing its peaceful development through the sacrifices of that generation of pioneers. You will find it inscribed on a monument at Winnipeg's City Hall. You will find it on a grave in the Soudan and on a plot in the African veldt, corners of distant lands that are forever Canada. You will find it on a thousand crosses on the fields of France and Flanders. You will find it, also, in the lives of countless men who served their generation in times of peace through the medium of the "Ninetieth." And today you

must look for it in the contribution that is being made by the present members of the Regiment, officer and man alike, to the stability and order and security of a new and changing world. Seek there for the record of the "Rifles." Here in these lines we can recall but a date and an incident.

The Organization of the Regiment

Go back to the year 1882. Those were stirring and adventurous days in Western Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway was pushing its ribbons of steel across the prairies and, on the heels of the construction camps, settlers were flocking into a new land of promise.

The previous decade had not been without its worries and alarms. The Riel Rebellion of 1869 and the Fenian Raid of 1871 had shown the frontier community of Winnipeg that its protective forces left much to be desired. There were men who had experienced those earlier troubles. They looked with grave concern at the ever-widening frontier of the West and the dangers of further insurrection by Indian and Metis. They gave thought to the formation of some unit that would maintain an interest in the militia tradition, but more particularly, provide mutual protection and security.

One such man was Captain W. N. Kennedy. He had commanded the Winnipeg Volunteer Company in the Fenian Raid of 1871 and was an experienced officer of both artillery and infantry. Meetings were held to discuss the situation and in the summer of 1883 Captain Kennedy was sent as an emissary to Ottawa to obtain permission to organize a militia regiment in Winnipeg. Permission was granted

and on the 9th of November, 1885, the Regiment was officially gazetted as the 90th Winnipeg Battalion of Rifles, with Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy as its first Commanding Officer. A week later the first parade was held in a skating rink on what is now Lombard Street.

The Situation in the North-West

The Regiment had been organized none too soon. The summer of 1884 brought disturbing news from the North-West. There had been a scarcity of food in 1883. It was already evident that the crops of 1884 were to be a failure. Every settlement was feeling the pinch of want. Whites and Indians alike were beginning to send urgent appeals eastward for help in the solution of their problems. But the needs of the moment were as nothing to the fundamental cause of the unrest amongst the Indians and Metis. Back of it all was the

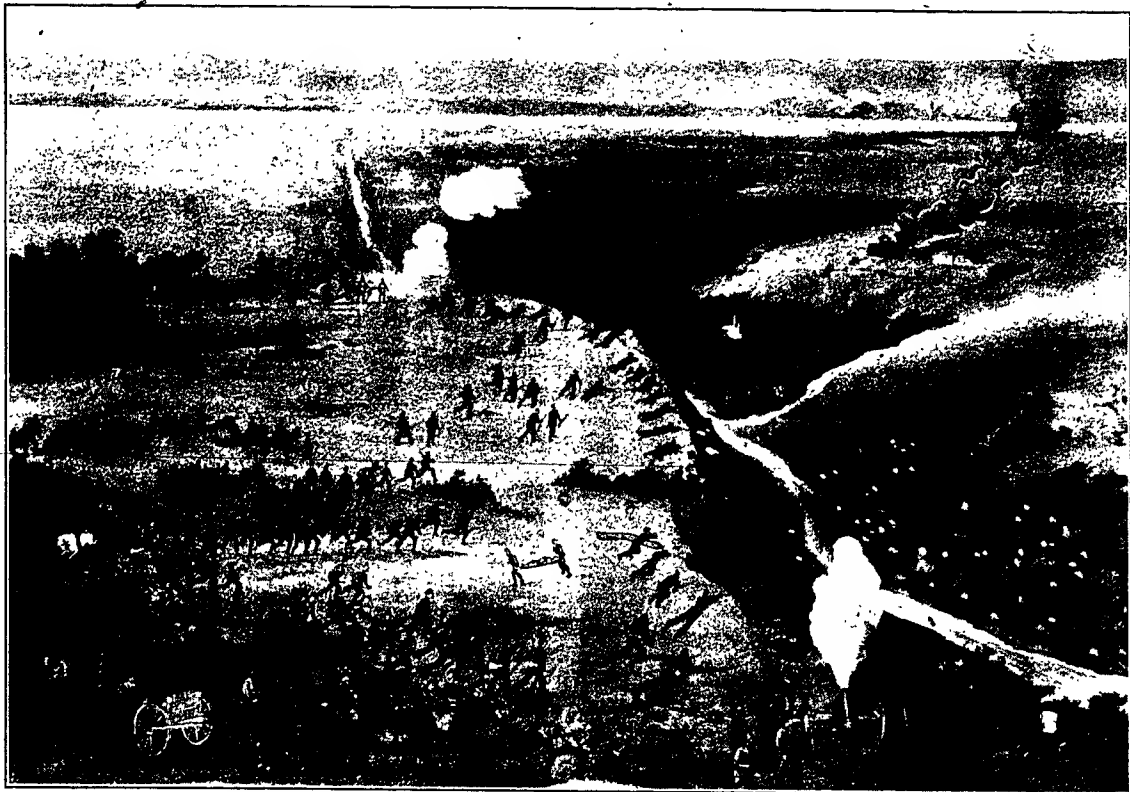
protest of a nomad and hunting people against the progressive encroachments of civilization.

Gabriel Dumont was despatched to Montana to bring back Louis Riel from his school teaching at St. Peter's Mission, where he had fled for sanctuary after the Manitoba uprising. Dumont found his friend of earlier days a tired and prematurely aged man of forty.

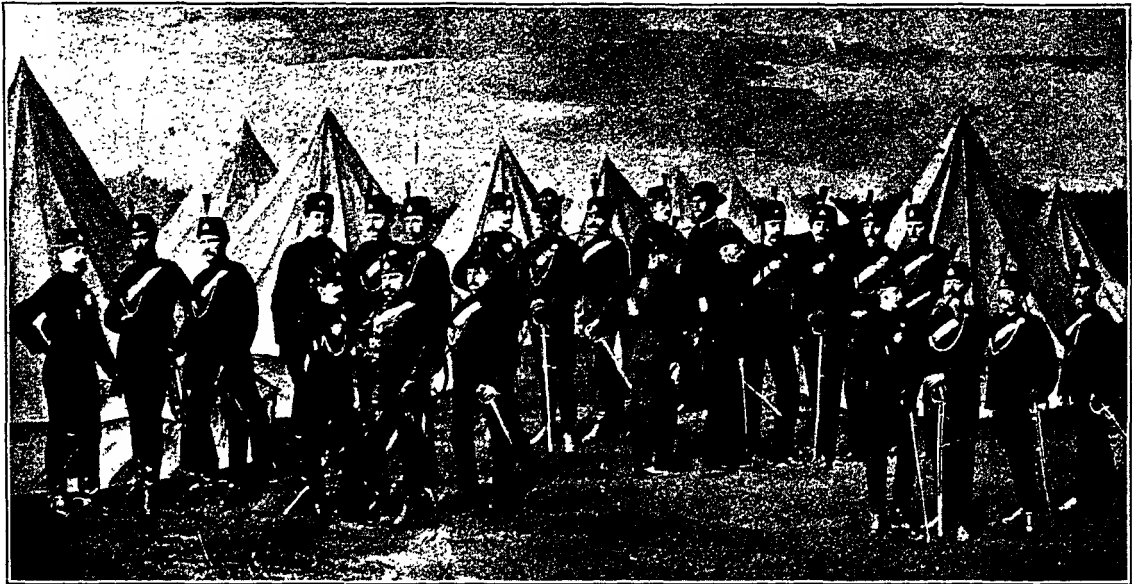
"Come back," he said to Riel, "We need you. Our land is being taken away from us. The buffalo are disappearing. Food is scarce."

"Your land belongs to you," Riel replied, "Once by virtue of the Indian titles, twice by your conquest and defence of them with your own blood, three times by having built, fenced, worked and inhabited them. I will come back."

On July 1st, 1884, he was met outside the Village of Batoche by a welcoming crowd of Metis and Indians. His first utterances disarmed the suspicions of the authorities. He



BATTLE OF FISH CREEK, APRIL 23RD, 1885.



OFFICERS OF THE NINETIETH WHO SERVED IN THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION.

1 LT.-COL. McKEAND	6 CAPT. WILKES	11 REV. D. M. GORDON	16 CAPT. SWINFORD, P.M.	21 CAPT. WORSNOP
2 MAJ. C. F. FORREST	7 LT. PICHE	12 LT. BROPHY	17 LT. JACQUES	22 CAPT. CLARK
3 MAJ. BOSWELL	8 CAPT. WHICHER	13 MAJ. BUCHAN	18 CAPT. MACDONALD	23 CAPT. WHITLA
4 CAPT. RUTTAN	9 LT. McPHILLIPS	14 SURG.-MAJ. ORTON	19 LT. CAMPBELL	24 LT. HEALEY
5 LT. BOLSTER	10 LT. ARNOLD	15 LT. STEWART	20 LT. SEWELL	

counselled moderation and patience and constitutional methods to secure the same rights as those secured in Manitoba. But rumours began to circulate that the Government would not deal with the Metis as long as they were led by Riel.

Rapidly the attitude of Riel changed. The fanaticism of an earlier day began to find expression in his words. He began to insist on armed force to secure the rights that had been denied his people. Members of the Clergy of his own faith protested. Gabriel Dumont sounded a word of warning. But Riel's hold was too strong on the hearts and minds of the untutored people he led. Batoche became an armed camp and Riel formed his Provincial Government.

Preparation for Trouble

Back in Winnipeg the newly formed Ninetieth was training diligently for whatever eventuality might arise. Already their first call to arms, in defence of the Empire, had been answered.

In the fall of 1884, Colonel Kennedy, with twenty-five members of the Regiment, left to take command of the Canadian Voyageurs, who were engaged to transport Lord Wolseley's Nile expedition for the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum. A year-old Regiment, yet their Commanding Officer to, have the honour of leading a Canadian contingent to serve beyond the shores of North America! Colonel Kennedy died in London on his homeward journey, from illness contracted on that service.

The command reverted to Major Alfred McKeand, whose fortune it was to lead the Ninetieth in its first campaign as a regiment.

The news of the trouble that was brewing in Batoche and the settlements along the South Saskatchewan, added the spur of excitement to the enthusiasm of the newly recruited riflemen. Watch them as they perform their weekly drills in their Headquarters in "Old Knox Terrace." Their uniform is the regulation rifle-green tunic and trousers. Their arms consist of the Snider Enfield, with bayonet. Their headgear is a Glengarry cap. A light



THE SERGEANTS OF THE 90TH WINNIPEG RIFLES IN THE REBELLION OF 1885.

1 Col.-Sgt. R. C. DICKSON
 2 H. COOKE
 3 C. A. MILLIGAN
 4 R. MACKLIN
 5 T. SPEARMAN
 6 Col.-Sgt. A. BUEHLER

7 T. S. WRIGHT
 8 Sgt.-Major J. WATSON
 9 E. C. STEELE
 10 T. S. SMITH
 11 Col.-Sgt. C. N. MITCHELL
 12 JOS. TEES

13 F. R. JAQUES
 14 Col.-Sgt. W. H. CULLÉN
 15 B. SMEED
 16 Col.-Sgt. H. D. TULLOCH
 17 Col.-Sgt. A. H. SMITH
 18 W. R. COLGATE

frieze great-coat, with an attached cape, furnishes additional warmth in inclement weather. Footwear is left to the choice of the individual, who must also provide his underwear and toilet necessities. Second in Command, Major C. M. Boswell, and Major "Larry" Buchan, see to it that their training is both thorough and complete.

The Rebellion of 1885

Then comes the fateful news in March, 1885, that Riel has imprisoned the Indian agent and other white men at Batoche. On March 25th Major Boswell and Captain Rutan leave with one hundred members of the Regiment, by rail, for Troy (now Qu'Appelle), the nearest point on the railroad to Prince Albert.

The day after they leave, Riel, incensed at the rumour that five hundred policemen are coming to arrest him and his Metis, raises the banner of revolt by the massacre of a detachment of the North-West Mounted Police at Duck Lake.

On March 27th the balance of the Regiment entrains for Troy with General Middleton, who is to be Commander of the North-West Field Forces. Then follow the hardships and dangers of a winter campaign over frozen and trackless prairie.

When the Regiment arrived at Troy they were housed in immigration sheds waiting for the moderation of sub-zero weather to start their march northward. On April 6th, General Middleton ordered the start of that march. It was a march of nearly three hundred miles over country without shelter and with very little forage or fuel and along a trail which afforded water only from sloughs and other sources which the presence of alkali made almost undrinkable.

Pork, beans and hard tack were the staple bill-of-fare for food, as well as the theme for song. The utmost credit must be given the men of that first campaign, recruited as they were from stores and offices, who, cheerfully and without complaint, made forced marches

despite those adverse conditions of trail, rations and weather.

Clark's Crossing was finally reached on April 17th, by which time reinforcements from the east had arrived. From then until the final defeat of Riel's force on May 15th, the Ninetieth was almost constantly engaged. The Battle of Fish Creek on April 23rd and the Battle of Batoche from May 7th to May 11th gave ample opportunity for a demonstration of unflinching courage and steadiness under fire on the part of the infant Regiment. The first chapter of a fascinating story, still being written, was inscribed, by the actions of the Regiment through those battles, in letters that will never fade.

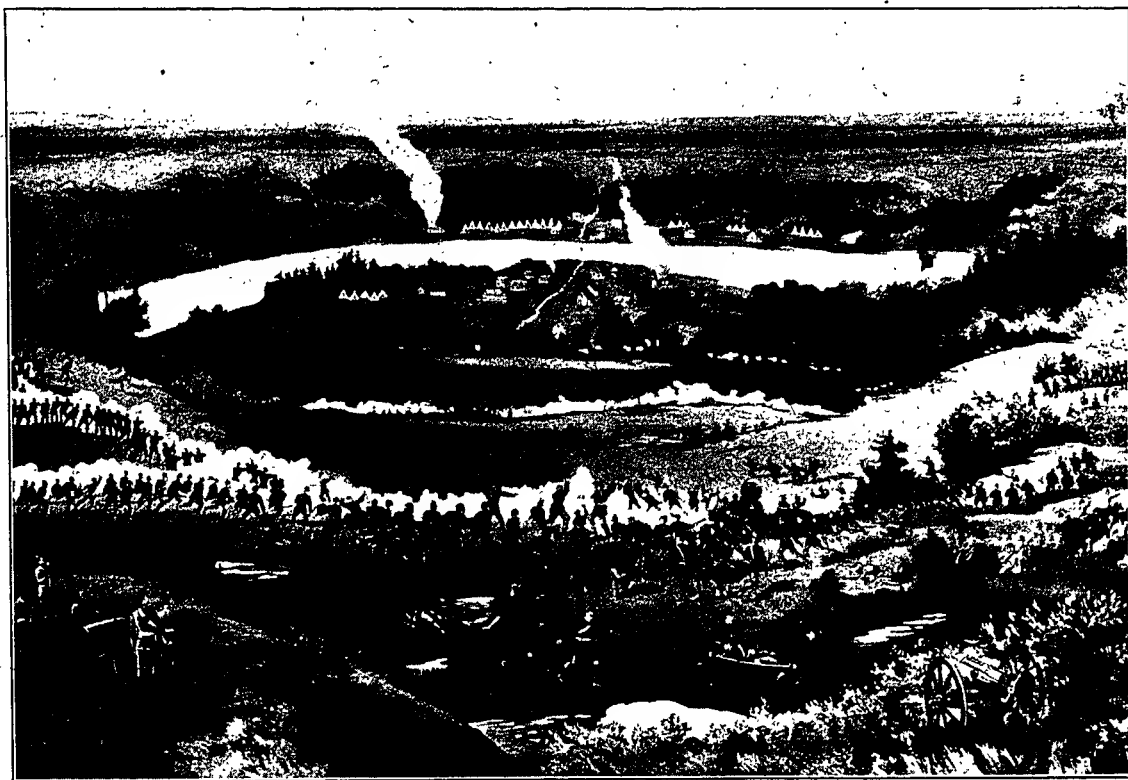
The subsequent capture of Riel by three scouts who were conveying despatches from Colonel Irvine, in command at Prince Albert, to General Middleton, brought an end to the

Rebellion. It is interesting to note that the guard detailed to convey Riel to Regina was drawn from the Winnipeg Rifles and commanded by Captain George H. Young, still living at Kenora, Ontario.

It was during the attack at Fish Creek, when the brunt of the fighting fell on the men of the Ninetieth, that the Indians referred to them as "The Little Black Devils."

"The 'red-coats' we know," said prisoners, "but who are those little black devils?"

So "Little Black Devils" they became, referred to as such in General Middleton's reports and later officially recognized, along with their collar badge of a rampant devil and the motto, "Hosti Acie Nominati"—named by the enemy in battle. And as "Little Black Devils" the Regiment has ranged in name and fame with the world's most illustrious combatant corps.



BATTLE OF BATOCHE—MAY 7TH TO MAY 11TH, 1885.



THE ESCORT FROM THE NINETIETH WHICH CONDUCTED RIEL TO REGINA. SEATED—REV. DR. C. B. PITBLADO AND CAPTAIN G. H. YOUNG, G.S., COMMANDING THE ESCORT.

The Period from 1885 to 1895

The splendid achievement of the Regiment in the Rebellion naturally stimulated new interest in its work. During the next decade many young men benefitted by its training and discipline, and by participation in its many activities. Numerous trophies for marksmanship and sport were won and a smart and well-trained Regiment was maintained.

On the death of Colonel McKeand in February, 1887, Major C. M. Boswell succeeded to the command. Lieutenant-Colonel Boswell had one great passion in life which rivalled in his affections the love he bore his family. It was a passion to make the Regiment the best Rifle Regiment that training could produce. He was a soldier of wide experience, a veteran of the Fenian Raid and of the North-West Rebellion, mentioned in despatches both at Fish Creek and Batoche, and A.D.C. to the Governor General from 1887 to 1895.

Under his command the Regiment continued to grow and increase in efficiency. A glance at the shooting records of these years shows Private A. Gillies winning the Prince of Wales' Cup at Bisley in 1887 and Staff-Sergeant C. N. Mitchell winning the Governor-

General's Prize at Ottawa in 1890. The Manitoba Rifle Association records are dotted with the names of Ninetieth prize-winners during these years.

The South African War

Colonel Boswell's retirement in December, 1895, brought to the command of the Regiment a man of similar sterling character and experience. Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. Ruttan, like his predecessor, was an original member of the Regiment, and a veteran of the Fenian Raid and the North-West Rebellion. So well did he maintain the traditions of the Regiment that when the Boers started fighting in October, 1899, Colonel Ruttan was able, on the following day, to offer to the Canadian Government a trained regiment of five hundred men for service in South Africa. As the total number to be sent was not large, a contingent only was accepted. Subsequent contingents, however, made up a total of two hundred and fifty officers and men of the Ninetieth who served their King and Country in the South African campaign, forming a company of the Royal Canadian Regiment. It is unnecessary to add that they acquitted themselves well and

brought new honours to the Regiment. Major J. D. Devine and Captain E. F. Mackie were awarded the Distinguished Service Order for services in the field.

The picture of Paardeberg, where Captain H. M. Arnold was killed, is reproduced in this booklet in commemoration of the contribution made by the Regiment in that campaign. The battle honour of South Africa was granted to the Regiment this year in recognition of its services in Africa.

Interesting Events in 1899

The year 1899 stands out as a year of special significance in the Regimental history. The Boer War in itself marked an epoch, but there were other events of interest



THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP
S. P. MATHESON, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D.
Appointed Chaplain to the Regiment in 1908.

that call for mention in any history, however brief.

In February of this year, The Earl of Minto became Honorary Colonel of the Regiment. The terse wording of General Order 19, 10/2/99, carries the record: "His Excellency The Right Honourable The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., etc., has been pleased to accept the Honorary Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 90th Winnipeg Battalion of Rifles." It was a particularly appropriate appointment. Lord Minto had served in 1885 as Chief of Staff to General Middleton and was known personally to many of the Regiment.

Another General Order in June of the same year records the interesting fact that "The

Two Members of the Fiftieth Anniversary General Committee who served with the Regiment in the Rebellion of 1885 and also in the Great War.



CAPTAIN R. H. GRAHAM
President of the North-West Field Force

CAPTAIN W. H. D'ARCY
A Veteran of the Rebellion of 1885

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'Hard Tack' march is hereby authorized as the Regimental March of the 90th Winnipeg Battalion of Rifles." Thus does the famous marching song of the old Ninetieth find its way into the official history. It is a song that has been heard on three continents, on prairie, veldt and in the mud of Flanders. Camp-fire and dug-out have brightened to its tune, and weary men have straightened pack-burdened shoulders and found new life to lift leaden feet at the cheering sound of its familiar words. Today the melody of that soldiers' song lingers in the hearts of ten thousand veterans to remind them of other, more stirring days and the camaraderie of trail and trench.

The Period from 1900 to 1905

In June, 1900, the signal honour of being invited, under arms, to foreign territory, was bestowed upon the unit. They travelled to Fargo and for two days enjoyed the hospitality of the North Dakota Militia. The welcome by their neighbours of the United States was spontaneous and sincere and, in the words of the official record of those days, "the 90th were decidedly the lions of the day."

In the following month of that same year the Regiment had the opportunity of doing honour to their Honorary Colonel. On Saturday, the 21st of July, His Excellency The Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada, arrived in Winnipeg and was escorted to Government House by a 90th guard of honour and the Regimental band. The next day, Sunday, a garrison church parade was held in honour of Lord Minto at Holy Trinity Church. There are many still living who will recall the assembly in the old Driving Park, the march to the Church, the sermon by His Grace, Archbishop Machray, and the inspection of the hundred and eighty-five veterans of the Rebellion by Lord Minto after the service.

When Colonel Ruttan retired in 1900, the command was taken over by Major H. W. A. Chambre, who as a young subaltern in the 95th Battalion had seen service in the North-West Rebellion. He had first joined the Regiment in 1889, and his rapid promotion was a tribute to his ability and experience. He still lives in Winnipeg, active in the practice of his vocation, and maintaining the same interest in the old Ninetieth that was responsible in former days for his elevation to the command. His

efforts, as a member of the General Committee, in planning for the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration, bespeak the hold that the Regiment has upon his heart.

The five years of Colonel Chambre's tenure of office read into the records varied Regimental activities and significant world events. One quotation from the diary might well find a place here. It is dated February 8th, 1901:

"On 8th February there was a garrison parade in the Drill Hall for the purpose of attending the proclamation of the King. Major Gardiner, D.O.C., read the Governor-General's proclamation, 'that the High and Mighty Prince, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, is now by the death of our late Sovereign of happy and glorious memory, become our only lawful and rightful Leige Lord, Edward the Seventh.'"

"The royal salute was given and three cheers for the King."

"There were veterans of the Red River expedition present who recalled the occasion when Colonel Wolseley with 1200 men unfurled the Union Jack at Fort Garry and took possession in the name of Queen Victoria on 24th August, 1870."

The war in Africa continued to run its worrying course. As we read on in the diary, we learn that on March 2nd three hundred and eighty-four men, including many Ninetieth volunteers, left Winnipeg to join the South African Constabulary.

The Visit of a Future King and Queen

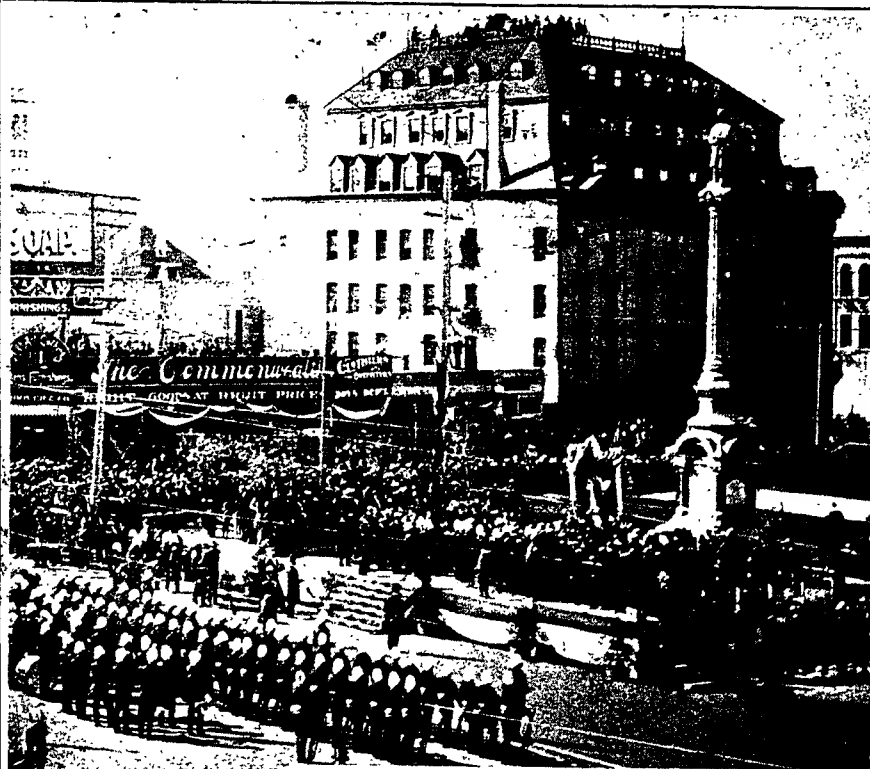
The visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York in September, 1901, while on their Empire tour, brought again into prominence Winnipeg's oldest militia regiment. The Guard of Honour for the city's distinguished visitors was drawn from the Ninetieth, one hundred men under Major Billman at the Canadian Pacific station and one hundred men under Captain Munro at the City Hall. The Royal visit was an occasion for unrestrained enthusiasm and jubilation on the part of a loyal and loving populace. The Regiment recalls with pride the honour it had of providing a Guard for the future King and Queen of the British Empire.

The closing function of the year 1901 is mentioned because the Officers "at home" on that occasion was marked by the unveiling of

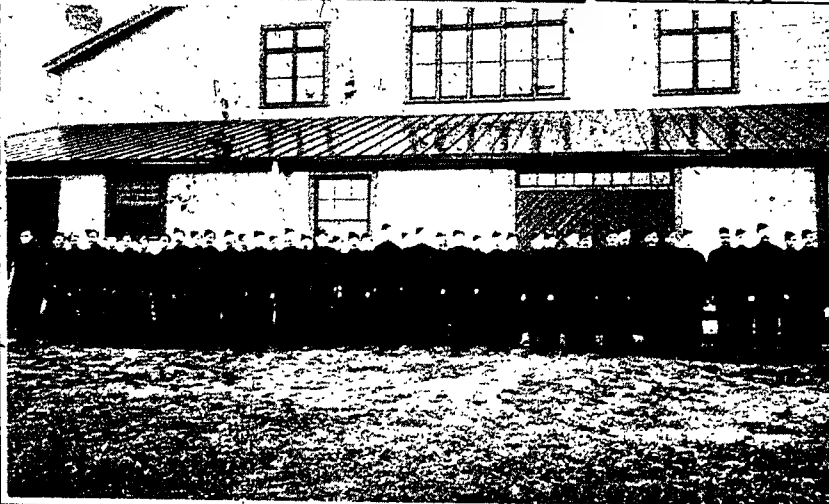


PAARDEBERG, 1900

Visit of T.R.H. The Duke and Duchess of York in 1901



Guard of Honour From the 90th



First Contingent of the 90th Accepted for Service in South Africa, 1899

a portrait in oils of Captain "Gat" Howard, a citizen of the United States who manned the Gatling gun in 1885 and lost his life in Africa fighting for the British. The picture hangs today in the Officers' Mess of the Regiment, a tribute to a gallant comrade.

News from South Africa continues to occupy the attention of the Regiment during the following year. Sergeant Slean is killed; a dinner is tendered Captain Mackie on his departure for Africa; the 6th Contingent leaves with Captain Hartley and Lieutenant Page; peace is declared; contingents sail from South Africa on their return journey; welcomes are extended to returning members of the Regiment.

On May 28th of this year Sergeant McKay and Sergeant Fowle left with the Canadian Coronation Contingent to represent the Regiment on the occasion of the coronation of King Edward the Seventh.

The three succeeding years were filled with activities, social and military, in which all ranks participated and which culminated in the journey to Regina in September, 1905, for the inauguration of the Province of Saskatchewan. Three hundred and fifty men of the Regiment left by special train on September 2nd and—we quote—"throughout the entire visit the men conducted themselves in the most creditable manner."

The Period from 1906 to 1914

The opening of the year 1906 saw the command of the Regiment devolve upon Major T. H. Billman, who had come to the Regiment as Lieutenant and Adjutant in 1890. He was eminently qualified for the position of Commanding Officer, being at the one time a strict disciplinarian and a genial whole-souled personality, popular with officers and men. As instructor for more than ten years of drill and gymnastics to the Winnipeg public schools, Colonel Billman made a contribution to the community life of this city which cannot be over-estimated.

A serious civil disturbance occurred in the first year of Colonel Billman's command. On April 6th, 1906, the Electric Railway strike assumed riotous proportions and the Regiment was held in readiness to assist in preserving order. The wanton destruction of the rolling stock of the Company was quickly checked by

the intervention of the Militia without any unfortunate developments.

The call to the aid of the civil power on this occasion, while devoid of any spectacular element, proved to the citizens the value of maintaining in the city a well-trained, efficient militia regiment.

The complete history of the Regiment will record, when it is written, many interesting details of these busy years. It will speak of parades and diligence in training; annual camps and the social functions of officers, N.C.O.'s and men; guards of honour to distinguished visitors; night attacks by Captain Hugh Phillips and Captain S. B. Nelles and their men on the Battery camp in the Exhibition Grounds; all those activities and loyalties of peace which mould the character and constitute the life of a militia regiment.

These years witnessed the association with the Regiment of two of Canada's most illustrious sons. In 1908, His Grace, The Most Reverend Samuel Pritchard Matheson, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., became Honorary Major and Chaplain to the Regiment, which appointment he still holds. In 1910, Sir James Albert Manning Aikins, K.C., was gazetted as Honorary Colonel and continued in that office until his death in 1929.

The Tercenary Celebration of the founding of Canada in 1908 called to Quebec a strong detachment of the Rifles under the command of Major W. A. Munro.

Sergeant A. M. Blackburn astonished the rifle shots of the Empire in 1909 by winning more trophies at Bisley than had ever been won before by an individual competitor. The details of his achievement are given elsewhere in this booklet. On his return to Winnipeg he was accorded a civic reception and presented by the Mayor of the City with a gold watch in recognition of his triumph. That Rifle Regiment in Winnipeg was winning a place for itself in Empire competitions.

Three years later the Regiment experienced the greatest shooting record in its history with thirty-eight Ninetieth men on the Ottawa team and three places on the Bisley Team for 1913. It was evident that the Rifles were being trained with careful efficiency and becoming fitted for a supreme test of that efficiency—soon to be made. It was a tribute also to the enthusiastic

interest of Colonel O'Grady in musketry training. In recognition of that interest and in acknowledgement of the shooting achievements of the Regiment, he was given command of the Canadian team at Bisley in 1913.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. deC. O'Grady had been appointed from the Reserve of Officers in 1911 to command the Regiment on the retirement of Colonel Billman. He was an excellent marksman himself and, as has been noted, was responsible for developing a particularly high standard of marksmanship in the Regiment. The first year of his command witnessed the sending of a contingent under Lieutenant A. W. Morley to the coronation of King George the Fifth and the opening of the extensive summer camps at Sewell. Colonel O'Grady was successful each year in parading a strong Regiment for this annual training, and 1913 closed with the Rifles in a high state of training.

So runs the story, in brief, of those thirty years prior to 1914. They were busy, interesting and, on the whole, peaceful years for the Regiment as they were for all mankind. But the calm of contented civilization was suddenly to be broken. International trade rivalries were becoming more intense. Competition in armaments, armies and navies was leading to its inevitable end. Underneath the veneer of peace which covered the relationships of the nations, dangerous fires were smouldering, and in August, 1914, those smouldering fires exploded into the holocaust of the Great War!

Mobilization

No one who was present in the old Drill Hall on Broadway will ever forget that fateful 4th of August when Colonel O'Grady entered and spoke to the members of the Regiment who were assembled awaiting news of impending developments.



CAPT. (QR. MR.) S. H. SMITH, V.D.
Regimental Sergeant Major for fifteen years

"Ninetieth Winnipeg Rifles," he said, "I have offered the Regiment not only full strength but one thousand strong. Who goes?" The reply was what might have been expected. It was the same reply that was given a few days later by men throughout Canada when the call came for the mobilization of the first Canadian Contingent—a spontaneous outburst of patriotic enthusiasm.

Thus it was that the Ninetieth was one of the first militia regiments in Canada to be accepted as a unit. Their regimental identity was retained throughout the war, their designation in the Canadian Expeditionary Force being the "48th Canadian Battalion, 90th Winnipeg Rifles."

On the evening of Monday, August 24th, seven hundred and seventy-six members of the Regiment entrained for Valcartier to start the great adventure in the greatest of all wars. To this number were added, at Valcartier, three hundred and sixteen, all ranks, from the 96th Lake Superior Regiment; eighty, all ranks, from the 98th Kenora Regiment; one hundred and eighty-six, all ranks from the 99th Manitoba Rangers. The strength of the Regiment when it left Canada was forty-five officers and one thousand and eighty-five other ranks.

Colonel O'Grady, on account of advancing years and ill health, was compelled to relinquish his command to Major L. J. Lipsett at Valcartier. He bade reluctant farewell to his officers and men and to his two sons who were subalterns in the Regiment. It was a last farewell. He died on the third of November, 1914.

The stupendous task of mobilizing and organizing the First Division proceeded apace at Valcartier. By the end of September the Ninetieth found itself a battalion of the Second Infantry Brigade, equipped with Ross rifles, an abortive mess of choking equipment known as the "Oliver," and a bayonet, designed for long-distance rather than close fighting.

Whatever lack of confidence there may have been in the equipment, was more than counterbalanced by the supreme confidence the Battalion had in its new commander, Colonel Lipsett. He had been loaned to Canada by the Imperial Army before the war and was a man of outstanding character and military ability. Under his direction the Battalion received a training and a discipline that marked it for recognition throughout the war.

On the 30th of September, the Battalion embarked at Quebec on H.M.T.S. Franconia, and, as a part of that vast armada which transported the First Canadian Contingent, sailed for England on the 3rd of October, arriving in Plymouth on the 17th.

The four months spent on Salisbury Plains, first in tents at West Down South, and, later, in huts at Larkhill, accustomed the troops to mud and moisture, at least. When the order came for the Division to leave for France there were many who thought that the horrors of trench warfare would afford welcome relief from the uncomfortable monotony of the Plains.

Departure for France

It was at Avonmouth that the Battalion embarked on the 10th of February, 1915, for its momentous journey to France. The cattle boat, "Archimedes," left much to be desired by way of comfort and accommodation, but men were becoming inured to hardships, and, after an uneventful voyage, St. Nazaire was reached and the troops disembarked on February 13th. From that date until the 27th of March, 1919, when they left France the story of the 8th Battalion is the story of the Canadian Forces during the Great War. They participated in every decisive battle of the war, and their casualty lists and honour lists give some indi-

cation of the measure of that participation. This narrative can make no attempt to record the events of those epic years. Nor can it speak, either singly or collectively, of the services, sacrifices and satisfactions of the men who fought during four years with the Old Ninetieth. It will mention a battle and a name, a village and a map contour, and encompass in a single line, twelve months of sanguinary struggle, hardship, suffering and achievement.

Early Days in the Trenches

The Battalion left Strazeele, where they had detrained, on the 21st of February, and marched, via Bailleul to Chateau D'Ostroove, a large building behind the front-line trenches of Ploegsteert Wood. Here, along with the other Battalions of the Division, they were attached to Imperial Battalions to receive instruction in the various phases of trench work. The 8th was allotted to the First Rifle Brigade and the Somerset Light Infantry, and a platoon at a time was sent in for a day in the trenches.

On March 2nd, the Battalion moved into the front line in front of the Village of La Boutillerie, southeast of Fleurbaix, where they took over a section of the line from the 2nd Wiltshires. It was a quiet section, and for the next three weeks the Battalion learned general trench routine in the school of practical experience. The battle of Neuve Chapelle on March 10th did not engage the infantry of the Division but the 8th profited by the experience in keeping the attention of the enemy opposite them, and were appreciably steadier after it than before.

A rest in billets at Estaires and a further period of training at Steenvoorde preceded the order of April 14th to move to the Ypres salient. Here the Battalion, along with



SERGEANT A. M. BLACKBURN
with trophies won at Bisley in 1909.

every other unit of the Division, was to pass through an ordeal by shell and gas out of which it was to emerge with a name which will live as long as the Black Devil badge is remembered.

The Second Battle of Ypres

A journey by bus to Vlamertinghe and a march through stately Ypres, brought the Battalion into the trenches near St. Julien on the evening of April 14th, where they relieved the French, and where, in the words of General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, "the enemy was always truculent."

On the left of the 2nd Brigade was the 3rd Brigade, and on the right was the 28th British Division. The trenches were in poor condition, traverses non-existent, parapets no protection except from view, and in many places no parapets at all. For three days and three nights all ranks laboured to improve their defences.

Then came the disturbing news on the night of April 22nd, that the French on the left of the 3rd Brigade had been forced out of their trenches by an enemy gas attack. Through the gap poured the Germans in their thousands, and it became immediately necessary for the 3rd Brigade, with its left "in the air," greatly to extend its line and throw back its left flank southward to protect its rear. The 8th Battalion was left at the spearhead of a dangerous salient, and for four days the Little Black Devils endured a rain of shells from front, flank and rear.

At four o'clock on the morning of Saturday, April 24th, a blue-green-yellowish cloud was seen rolling over No-Man's Land towards the Battalion trenches. It was the second enemy gas attack and in a few moments the 8th had its first experience of this ghastly new weapon of modern warfare. The effect was paralyzing! Half the Battalion succumbed to the poisonous fumes! The Battalion on the left was obliged to retire and the 8th found itself in danger of being surrounded. But they held on, maintaining their proud record of never having lost a trench. While support battalions were preparing new defences in their rear, the men of the Ninetieth kept up a withering fire on the enemy, drove off an attack on their front and withstood a fearful enfilade fire from left and right.

It was at this particular juncture when exhausted men fought against weariness, shell,

gas and an enemy outnumbering the little garrison five to one, that a query came from Headquarters, asking how the 8th was faring and if the position could be maintained. Colonel Lipsett consulted his Company Commanders, saw his Battalion standing to arms, eyes heavy, lips cracked, bodies racked but with spirits unconquerable. He sent back his reply: "The 90th can hold its bit!" And hold it, they did!

With the early morning of the 25th came relieving troops from the Durham Light Infantry, but only for three companies of the Battalion. No. 4 Company, on the right, under Captain George Northwood, saw their relief start forward and then turn back. As the day wore on and the battle continued in intensity the Durhams were seen gradually falling back. By six o'clock there were no troops left in the front line except No. 4 Company and the Machine Gun Section of the Battalion. A letter from Major Munro at the time tells of the final act of that terrific engagement.

"George Northwood stuck it out at the trenches until the last and fought like a tiger, as did Owen, Bell and young Andrews, all of whom we believe are captured."

The battle was over, but at what a cost! Major Munro's letter tells the story. "Only the Colonel, McMeans, Morley, Scott, McLeod and myself were in the line-up with two hundred and thirty-one other ranks on Tuesday evening when we reassembled at Wieltje."

Of that battle, of which the 8th is prouder than of any other of its battle honours, John Buchan, English war historian wrote: "Colonel Lipsett's battalion, which held the pivotal point on Gravenstafel Ridge, did not move an inch."

After the war David Lloyd George paid the Battalion this tribute: "The 8th, by steadiness under strain, was the focal point of saving the channel ports and removing the danger to England of invasion."

In its description of the Second Battle of Ypres, the *Times* History carries lines that can also be recalled with pride: "It is invidious to single out any battalion for special mention among troops, all of whom did so well. The 8th Battalion, the Winnipeg Rifles won special distinction at the second battle of Ypres for being the one regiment able to hold its trenches firmly although heavily gassed."

Commanding Officers During the War



Lt. Col. H. H. Matthews, D.S.O.
1915-1916



Lt. Col. K. C. Bedson
1916



Lt. Col. L. J. Lipsett, C.M.G.
1914-1915



Lt. Col. T. H. Raddall, D.S.O.
1918
(Killed in Action)



Lt. Col. J. M. Prower, D.S.O.
1916-1918



Lt. Col. A. L. Saunders, D.S.O., M.C.
1918-1919

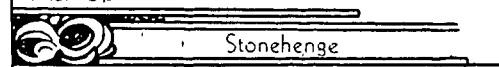
Memories of 1914



Signal Section



Mail Up



Stonehenge



These quotations indicate the reasons for devoting more space to this engagement than will be possible in succeeding battles in which the Battalion took part. It was the first test of volunteer troops, the first major engagement of the Battalion. Yet, as long as brave deeds retain the power to fire the blood of Anglo-Saxons, the stand made by the Ninetieth in those desperate days will be told by fathers to their sons.

Festubert and Givenchy.

Two weeks in support followed their strenuous times at Ypres, and on May 6th the Battalion moved back to Baileul for rest and reorganization. There followed in quick succession the battles of Festubert and Givenchy.

On the 19th of May the 8th entered the trenches at Festubert, and for three days they were severely tested. Pride of Regiment and a fighting spirit alone prevented them from forfeiting their claim to never having lost a trench. It was during the terrific bombardment at Festubert that C. S. M. John Hay, now Major Hay and second in command of the Regiment, won his D.C.M. for steadying his men under fire.

Before the close of this battle more than ninety per cent of the original strength of the 8th Battalion had become casualties. Only three of the original officers had escaped either death or wounds.

A rest at Essars preceded the Battle of Givenchy which was the next encounter in which the Battalion was seriously engaged. The battle was fought during the first week in June, and again the Little Black Devils covered themselves with honour. Succeeding tours of duty in the trenches at Givenchy alternated with rests at Bethune until the end of June, when they moved to Ploegsteert.

All Quiet on the Western Front

For a long weary period of nearly twelve months, trench warfare dragged its monotonous course. Throughout the entire period the



LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. BLANCHARD
Commanded Regimental Depot,
1914 to 1919.

Battalion was in the "Plug Street" sector, taking its turn in front line, support, reserve and rest billets with the other battalions of the Division. Billets at Poperinghe and Meteren became familiar places. Working parties and casualties persisted. Trench raids were initiated, and the losses they occasioned on the enemy increased their dislike for the "verdamnt" Canadians.

The Allies proceeded with plans for a protracted war. New armies were being organized and munition factories brought into production. The experience of the first year of warfare had taught that it was absolutely necessary to have thorough artillery preparation for an infantry attack, and so

the cry at home and in the field was for "shells, and still more shells."

In the East the Russians were in retreat, and in Gallipoli the British had landed and withdrawn. New nations, monthly, were being drawn into the war. But in the official British despatches, except for the Battle of Loos in September, the phrase appeared with monotonous regularity—"All Quiet on the Western Front."

In June, 1916, the short Lee-Enfield was substituted for the Ross rifle, which had been found not adapted to the rigours of active service. It may be said, without prejudice, that the discarded rifles provided excellent material for constructing dug-outs and other trench accommodations.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lipsett, C.M.G.

Colonel Lipsett's promotion to the command of the Second Infantry Brigade in September, 1915, was a well-deserved tribute to a splendid leader, but a decided loss to the Battalion. He it was who had led them through Ypres, Festubert and Givenchy. He was respected and admired by officers and men. Following his command of the Second Brigade he was given the command as Major General of the Third Canadian Division. He was killed in action on September 13th, 1918,



OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT

Left to Right (Back Row) LT. W. A. DE C. O'GRADY, LT. H. E. LLOYD OWEN, LT. W. NEALE, LT. G. F. ANDREWS, LT. J. K. BELL, LT. & Q.M. W. E. F. MAJOR JAS. KIRCALDY, CAPT. J. M. PROWER, LT. H. P. JOHNSTON, LT. J. E. REYNOLDS, LT. J. N. SCOTT, LT. J. H. (Front Row) LT. H. L. OLDFIELD, LT. T. H. RADDALL, CAPT. G. W. NORTHWOOD, CAPT. E. D. H. MCMEANS, CAPT. G. K. W. WATSON, CAPT. MAJOR W. A. MUNRO, MAJOR H. H. MATTHEWS, CAPT. H. A. WISE.

at the head of a British Division. He was an illustrious soldier, a brilliant commander and a gallant gentleman.

A beautiful memorial window in the chancel of All Saints Church, Winnipeg, dedicated to the memory of General Lipsett, has been erected by his comrades of the 8th Battalion, the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade, and the 3rd Canadian Division. Each year, on the anniversary of his death, the 8th Battalion Association holds a Memorial Church Parade.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Matthews, D.S.O., succeeded to the command. He was an original member of the 8th Battalion, commanding No. 2 Company. His ability had already been recognized by the Canadian Military authorities, in his appointment to the command of the Canadian Military School of Instruction at Shorncliffe. He continued in command of the Battalion until June, 1916, when he was wounded at Mount Sorrel. As Brigadier

Matthews, C.M.G., D.S.O., he now commands Military District No. 13 at Calgary.

The Regimental Depot

Back in Winnipeg, during these months, recruiting was being carried on with most commendable results. Two companies had been provided by the Ninetieth for the 27th Overseas Battalion and one company for the 44th Battalion.

In November, 1914, on the death of Colonel O'Grady, the seniority of Major W. A. Munro had been recognized by his promotion, *in absentia*, to the command of the Regiment. Colonel Munro being with the active-service battalion on Salisbury Plains, Major C. F. Blanchard was given the command of the Regimental Depot, which he retained until 1919.

In the fall of 1915, the raising of the 2nd Battalion, the 90th Overseas Battalion, was authorized. Colonel Munro, D.S.O., by this



ENT AT VALCARTIER, 1914

KNONE, CAPT. C. BLAKE, CAPT. L. W. BINGAY, LT. H. M. SHERRY, LT. R. J. PAGET, LT. GEORGE DUNN, LT. J. K. MAURICE, MAJOR E. POTTINGER, S. DUNDALE, LT. L. CAINE, LT. W. A. McKESSIE, LT. G. M. McLEOD, LT. W. R. BERTHELM, CAPT. S. EADIE, CAPT. A. W. MORLEY, MAJOR G. S. MOTHERSILL (M.O.), CAPT. A. W. WOODS (PADRE), CAPT. G. W. ANDREWS, MAJOR L. J. LIPSETT, LT. L. S. DEAR, CAPT. G. F. DE C. O'GHADY, LT. G. H. WELD, LT. H. E. PASSMORE.

time a casualty, was brought back to Canada to take over the command. In succession there were raised the 144th, the 190th and the 203rd Overseas Battalions. Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Morley, M.C., and Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. W. Watson, both returned to Canada as casualties, were given command, respectively, of the 144th and the 190th Battalions. Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Hansford had the honour of raising the 203rd Overseas Battalion. Colonel Morley, as Captain Morley, had left Winnipeg in 1914 in command of "C" Company. Colonel Watson had left, also with captain's rank, in command of the original "A" Company.

The battalions were all sent to base depots in England, there to serve as reinforcements to line battalions.

During the entire war nearly fourteen thousand men passed through the Regimental Depot and, of these, six thousand were sent to the 8th Battalion.

The Campaign of 1916

If the year 1915 was a year of initiation and preparation, the year 1916 was, from the Canadian point of view, a year of disappointment. Casualties were heavy and gains were very slight.

In the fall of 1915 the 2nd Canadian Division arrived in France and received its training in actual warfare, under the tutelage of the veteran members of the 1st Division, in the stormy areas around St. Eloi. They were joined in the early part of 1916 by the 3rd Division and a Canadian Corps was an accomplished fact.

From this time on the tempo of the war increases in speed and complexity, and it becomes more and more difficult to follow the fortunes of a single battalion. Battles are described in terms of divisions, army corps and armies, where before the descriptive terms employed were platoons, companies and

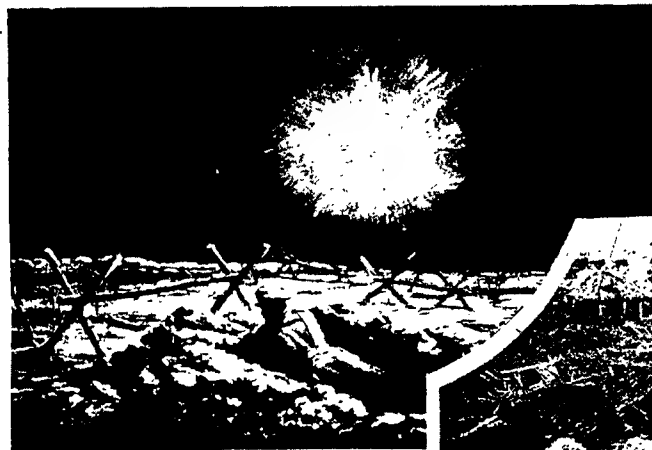
Early Days in Flanders



The First Gas Attack April 1915



Rest And Writing "Home"

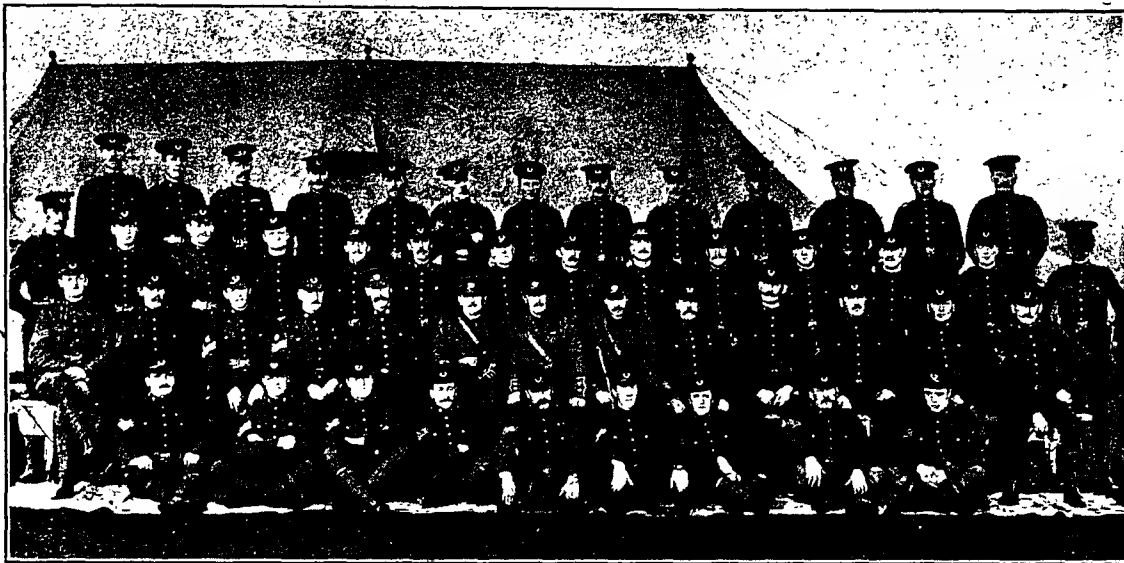


Listening Post



Pack Train From The Transport Section





THE SERGEANTS OF THE REGIMENT ON SALISBURY PLAINS, 1914.

Left to Right (First Row) COOK-SGT. W. CAMERON, SGT. G. V. PARKINSON, SGT. C. H. PARKINSON, SGT. F. G. JOHNSON, SGT. J. F. MILLER, SGT. P. M. CHISWELL, SGT. C. C. WARD, SGT. J. W. MEARS, PAY-SGT. A. H. FISHER.
(2nd Row) SGT. A. C. PARKINSON, BAND-SGT. J. FARRELL, COL.-SGT. T. STEWART, O.M.S. J. F. BLURTON, SGT.-MAJ. W. ROBERTSON, MAJOR W. A. MUNRO, LT.-COL. L. J. LIDSETT, CAPT. W. A. BERTRAM, SGT. W. T. MERCER, COL.-SGT. J. HAY, COL.-SGT. W. C. McDONNELL, COL.-SGT. W. H. MITCHELL, COL.-SGT. R. W. BRADBURY.
(3rd Row) SGT. P. STANTON, SGT. T. S. RONALDSON, SGT. W. A. ALLDRITT, SGT. C. A. BOVILL, COL.-SGT. F. W. HALL, SGT. W. G. THOMAS, SGT. C. E. B. RAE, SGT. M. COOK, SGT. H. S. GODSMARK, SGT. BLACK, SGT. J. H. MOBBERLEY, ARM-SGT. W. DAVIDSON, SGT. J. L. STEVENS, SGT. J. MOIR.
(4th Row) SGT. C. E. JASPER, SGT. A. E. ROSE, SHOE-SGT. A. E. SARTIN, SGT. T. JONES, SGT. G. W. NOYES, PIONEER-SGT. T. NICHOLSON, SGT. L. HIGGS, SGT. J. MURRAY, SGT. F. J. BISHOP, TRANS.-SGT. F. W. MYLES, SGT.-TAILOR G. MILNE, SGT. F. L. PILLEY, SGT. G. J. TOWNSEND.

battalions. Rapidly the war is approaching Armageddon.

The Battle of St. Eloi was mainly a story of 2nd Division tenacity, and the Battle of Sanctuary Wood was, in its initial stages, a 3rd Division "show." Both battles, however, ultimately engaged the entire Corps and the 8th Battalion suffered along with the others.

Mount Sorrel

The reverses endured in these battles, distressing were quite indecisive and the 1st Division was called on to prepare for a counter attack. The attack took place around Mount Sorrel on June 13th, and by nightfall all the lost trenches had been won back and the high ground around Hooze, Sanctuary Wood and Mount Sorrel was once again in the possession of the Canadians.

Three hundred casualties was the price paid by the 8th in this battle, one of them

being their commander, Colonel Matthews. Many of the wounded Little Black Devils had to wait for two days before being picked up. But it was evident that Canadian volunteer soldiers had established a marked superiority over trained enemy troops.

The Somme

The Battle of the Somme had run its extravagant course for two months when the men of the Ninetieth arrived at Albert on September 2nd, 1916. A week later found them in the support trenches at La Boisselle. From that time until December the place names of the Somme battlefield became as familiar to the Ninetieth as Fish Creek and Batoche had been to an earlier generation. Warloy and Bouzancourt, the Brickfields and the Chalk-pits, Thiepval and Mouquet Farm—all these and many more came to know the badge with the rampant devil.

From Dusk to Dawn



Going In



Dawn In The Line



Fixing Bayonets



Over The Top



Charge

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF SERVICE BATTALIONS



LIEUT.-COL. W. A. MUNRO, D.S.O.
90th Battalion, C.E.F.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. K. W. WATSON
Commanded 190th Battalion, C.E.F.
Commanding 4th Reserve Battalion..

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. E. HANSFORD
Commanded 203rd Battalion, C.E.F.

September 25th found the Battalion in the trenches east of Courcellette. The following day they engaged in the attack on the Zollern Redoubt and the Hessian and Regina Trenches. These and a hundred other places of lesser or greater importance will always be associated with Canadian valour and the sacred dead of this British Dominion. The four months fighting on the Somme at least drew off the pressure on the French at Verdun and paved the way for the successes of 1917.

Changes in the Command

When Colonel Matthews was wounded at Mount Sorrel, the Battalion was taken over by Major K. C. Bedson. The exigencies of war left Colonel Bedson in command for a brief two months, but during that period he had won the confidence of the entire Battalion. He is still actively interested in the Regiment and a member of the Fiftieth Anniversary Committee.

Major J. M. Prower, D.S.O., succeeded him in the command and continued as such until April, 1918. He had been Brigade-Major of the 2nd Brigade under General Lipsett, and on

several occasions had been entrusted with the temporary command of the Brigade. Colonel Prower lead the Battalion, with conspicuous success, through the Battles of the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Hill 70 and Passchendaele. In the words of the troops he was a "real soldier." He is now General Staff Officer of Military District No. 4, at Montreal.

Christmas at Bruay

To those of the Regiment who had the pleasure of spending Christmas of 1916 at Bruay, this reference will recall many very pleasant memories. The civilian population adopted the Little Black Devils and gave them the freedom of the City during that month of rest and holiday. It was a needful rest because much hard work was to be done before their return to Bruay for the following Christmas.

The Campaign of 1917

The black year of 1916 was followed by a year which marked the turning of the tide of war in favour of the Allies. From the glory of Vimy Ridge to the costly victory of



THE SECOND BATTLE OF YPRES

After
RICHARD JACK, A.R.A.

Passchendaele, 1917 was a year of increasing strength and encouragement.

The Battalion left Bruay on January 18th and moved up into the Lens area, arriving in Brigade support at Bully Grenay on January 24th. They became acquainted with Foss 10 and Houdain, Ecoivres and Angres, and experienced the hardships of a severe winter with continuous frost and snow.

The Battle of Vimy Ridge

Then for a week in April the name of the Canadians filled the reports from the Western front by their gallant work at Vimy Ridge. In a blinding snow storm they carried on to achieve impossible victory. But they pressed on and in the face of withering artillery fire they held the Ridge on whose tragic slopes lay the bones of one hundred and fifty thousand French soldiers who died in vain efforts to carry it.

Food and water could be taken up only with the utmost difficulty and the decimation of pack trains and ration parties.

In exploiting the Battle of Vimy, the Battalion was called upon to undertake the capture of the Village of Arleux. It was not an easy job, and the credit for this capture belongs almost exclusively to the men of the 8th. It was at the attack on the Arleux loop that Major J. P. MacKenzie, D.S.O., a very gallant soldier, was in temporary command of the Battalion. Colonel MacKenzie is a personal friend of many in the Regiment of today.

In quick succession came the Battles of Fresnoy, Lens and the capture of Hill 70.

Passchendaele

A summer of hard, intensive and almost continuous fighting culminated in November, in that horror of mud and blood called the Battle of Passchendaele. In those three days and three nights of maddening misery, no men died with more glory than the men of the 8th, yet "many died and there was much glory." Passchendaele, key position to the enemy line

on that end of the British front, had been wrested from the enemy.

Another Christmas at Bruay

The news that the Battalion was to be allowed to spend Christmas again at Bruay was received with cheers by very weary soldiers. It was a real home-coming, and for three weeks "Les Petits Diabes Noir" enjoyed the hospitality of old friends. There were many faces strange to the villagers, and there were those who looked in vain for their Canadian friends of a year ago. But it had been a hard year and the price of war must be paid.

1918 and Victory

Rumours of an impending enemy drive, were realized to the full when the Germans, in March, started their attack on the Fifth Army at Amiens. It came, it spent itself and it was rolled back.

The Ninetieth, along with the 1st Canadian Division, was rushed to the Somme to help in

the counter attack. During May and June they chafed in retirement and intensive training, as part of General Foch's reserve waiting for the coming offensive.

The Battle of Amiens

Then came the orders for the secret concentration at Amiens, and at 4.20 a.m., on August 8th there began the most decisive battle of the whole war, the Battle of Amiens. The 8th had its full share in this significant engagement and particularly on the second day in cleaning out machine-gun nests from Hatchett Wood and capturing the village of Warvillers.

It was in this battle that Colonel T. H. Raddall, D.S.O., who had succeeded Colonel Prower in the command, was killed leading his Battalion into action.

His last act before succumbing to his wounds was to summon his orderly. "Find Major Saunders," he said, "and tell him to take command of the Regiment at once."



THE BATTLE OF VIMY RIDGE

After
RICHARD JACK, A.R.A.

Colonel Raddall had left Valcartier, as a Lieutenant in September, 1914, and had served continuously with the Battalion.

The action of the 9th of August took a terrible toll in officers and men from the 8th Battalion, in addition to the great loss it sustained in the death of its leader. When the tide of battle had passed on, the Chaplain of the Regiment, Captain the Reverend J. W. Whillans, organized a burial party from the unit, and all fallen members of the Regiment were brought in and buried together in a beautiful spot surrounded by trees.

As soon as it was possible the "Padre" got the necessary permission to dedicate this hallowed ground as a cemetery, and it became known as "Manitoba Cemetery" because of the number of the men of the Ninetieth who were buried there. It is now a permanent Cemetery under the Imperial War Graves Commission.

Following the exploitation of the victory of Amiens, that part of the line was taken over by the French Army and to the 8th fell the honour of being the last unit to hand over responsibility to the French.

The Battle of Arras

A hurried journey by tactical train to Arras followed the Battle of Cambrai. On August 28th the Battle of Arras involved the 8th and the other units of the 1st Division. The purpose of this engagement was to turn the right flank of the Hindenburg Line and pave the way for the assault on Cambrai.

On August 31st the Battalion completed the work on the Fresnes-Rouvroy line which had been broken by the 1st Brigade, and took part in the attack on the Drocourt-Queant switch line, an outwork of the Hindenburg line. This success was exploited to Caignicourt and the banks of the Canal du Nord. To the 8th and 10th Battalions was given the honour of being the first to cross the Canal.

The Battle of Cambrai

It was not until September 27th, when the Battle of Cambrai opened, that the Battalion was again engaged. A breach was made in the Hindenburg Line, and the Pursuit to Mons was commenced. Constant action and heavy fighting were the lot of the Ninetieth

during this whole period, and they paid the full price in casualties and hard work.

The last action of the Battalion was the capture by "A" Company, under Captain C. B. Smith, of the village of Masny and at the same time "C" Company under Captain G. F. Dudley, the present Officer Commanding the Regiment, captured Auberchicourt. The last man of the 8th Battalion to be killed in the war was a member of "C" Company, and the last enemy soldier to be killed by the 8th was killed by an "A" Company man.

It was at Auberchicourt where the Battalion received news on November 11th, 1918, that an armistice had been declared and at long last the war was ended.

The March to the Rhine

There followed the march to Germany. The Regiment crossed the Rhine with the band playing the old Regimental March, "Pork, Beans and Hard-tack," and occupied the village of Porz am Rhine on the right bank of the Rhine near Cologne.

Home Again

A month's stay in Belgium, awaiting orders for the return to Canada, was spent at Les Waleffes and Huy. On the 27th of March, 1919, the Battalion embarked at Le Havre for Weymouth. The following month, April 26th, they left England on the "Empress of Britain," and arrived at Quebec on the 4th of May, 1919.

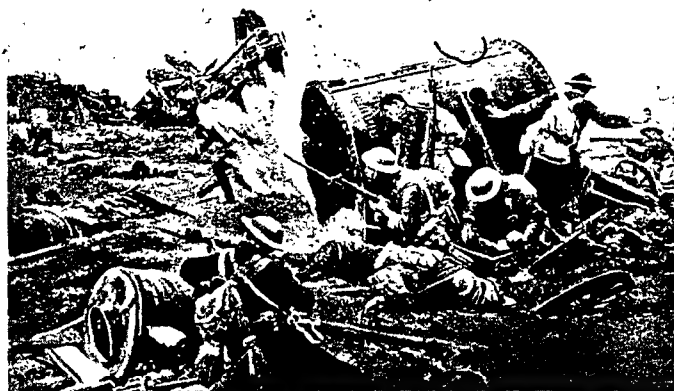
On Tuesday, May 6th, they were welcomed back in Winnipeg. At their head was Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Saunders, D.S.O., M.C., a man who had enlisted as a private in 1914, had gone to France early in 1915 and had risen rapidly from rank to rank until on the 8th of August, 1918, he had been made commander of the Battalion on the death of Colonel Raddall. He still maintains his interest in the Regiment although living in Quebec, and his assistance in promoting the observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary has been considerable and whole-hearted.

Post-War Activities

Although the activities of the war were at an end there was still service to be rendered by the Regiment. The men from Overseas returned to find that a serious situation had

1916

The Sugar Refinery at Courcellette



Naval Gun on the Somme



Sentry Duty in Winter of 1916--17
at Bully Greny



The Site of Thiepval

arisen between the great forces of Capital and Labor. The Regiment had not been back in Winnipeg long before this struggle reached a climax, and it was necessary for them to turn out once again in aid of the civil power. The response on the part of the men was as it has always been any time they have been required in the fifty years of the history of the Regiment, and Winnipeg again was under obligation to its oldest Regiment for services rendered.

It was only, natural after a war prolonged for four years that there should be a certain antipathy to military activities. For a few years following the war the interest in the Militia waned and it was difficult to secure men to maintain the Regiment at working strength.

The highest credit belongs to those who were entrusted, during these years, with the responsibility of maintaining the life and traditions of the Ninetieth. It was difficult and, very often, heart-breaking work. Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Morley, M.C., had been confirmed in his command of the Regiment on the reorganization of the Canadian Militia on September 15th, 1920. It was at this time that the Regiment lost its designation of "90th" and became The Winnipeg Rifles, the numerical system of designation having been discontinued in the Canadian Militia. Colonel Morley rendered valuable service through these years, as did Colonel C. C. Wansbrough, D.S.O., who succeeded him in 1924. Both men are still active in their interest and work for the Regiment.

In September, 1919, the Regiment had the honour of providing a Guard for the Prince of Wales on his visit to Winnipeg. It is interesting to note that on this Guard of Honour there were two members of the Regiment who had won the Victoria Cross in the Great War—Sergeant Alex. Brereton, V.C., and Sergeant F. C. Coppins, V.C.

Another Guard of Honour during these years which the Regiment was proud to supply was that provided for His Excellency Baron Byng of Vimy, Governor-General of Canada and leader of the Canadian Corps in France prior to General Sir Arthur Currie.

In 1923 the Regiment became affiliated with the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own) and had the honour of having His Royal

Highness The Duke of Connaught and Strathern become its Colonel-in-Chief.

*Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Dudley,
M.C., M.M., V.D.*

When Colonel Wansbrough relinquished his command in 1927, on the completion of his tenure of office, Major G. F. Dudley, who had served continuously with the Regiment since 1916, was appointed his successor.

Colonel Dudley had had considerable experience with the Militia before the war and had served as a bugler during the closing months of the South African campaign. He enlisted as a private in 1914 and went to France early in 1915. In 1916 he was awarded the Military Medal, commissioned in the field and gazetted to the 8th Battalion, serving continuously with the 8th until demobilization.

His was an enviable record in France. In the Battle of Vimy Ridge he was awarded the Military Cross, promoted Brevet Captain in 1917, substantive Captain in 1918 and Mentioned in Despatches in the same year.

On the reorganization of the Canadian Militia in 1920 he was appointed to the Rifles as Captain, and shouldered his full share of the burden of reorganization during those post-war years. Two extensions of his command indicate the measure of his efforts in behalf of the Regiment during the past six years.

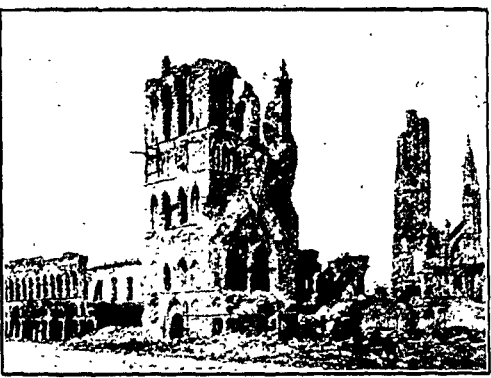
Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Aikins, D.S.O., K.C.

Sir James Aikins, Honorary Colonel of the Regiment for eighteen years, died in 1929. His son, Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Aikins, D.S.O., K.C., was appointed Honorary Colonel in 1931.

The choice of Colonel Aikins to succeed his father was particularly happy and appropriate, not only because of his father's long association with the Regiment, but also on account of the fact that he was commissioned an officer in the Ninetieth early in 1915.

He was seconded to the Canadian Expeditionary Force and proceeded to France on active service. During the war he was in close contact with the 8th Battalion while serving as a Staff Officer with the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade and established an intimate, personal association with many officers now in the Regiment.

Familiar Scenes to Many of the Regiment



Ypres



Albert



Armentieres



Arras



Amiens

The Present Chaplains of the Regiment

Reference has already been made to the appointment in 1908 of His Grace Archbishop Matheson as Chaplain. The march of the years has exacted its toll from Archbishop Matheson and he is prevented from taking an active part in the affairs of the Regiment, but his interest in the old Ninetieth is as keen now as it was at the time of his appointment.

In 1930 The Reverend A. C. C. Caruthers, M.A., V.D., was appointed Honorary Major and Chaplain to the Regiment. The "Padre," as he is affectionately known to all ranks, saw service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France, and for the past six years has been rector of Holy Trinity Church in Winnipeg. His overseas service and his pioneer experiences with the Barr Colonists in Saskatchewan have no doubt contributed to that "sweet reasonableness" and the ability "to see life steadily and see it whole," qualities which have endeared him to his own congregation and to every member of the Regiment.

Present Training and Organization

There have been many radical changes in infantry training and organization since the Great War. An additional company, called the Headquarter's Wing, has been added to the establishment, to take care of the many specialists developed in recent years. Signallers, stretcher-bearers, quartermaster's staff, transport, all belong to Headquarter's Wing, as well as a machine-gun platoon armed with the Vickers gun.

The main principle followed in training is to ensure that all officers, non-commissioned officers and specialists are given intensive instruction in their respective duties and that every man, joining the Regiment receives a thorough training in the use of the bayonet, and in the use and mechanism of rifle and Lewis gun. All senior non-commissioned officers and junior commissioned officers are trained, in addition, in the use and mechanism of the Vickers gun. No. 2 Group, Headquarter's Wing, is a personnel very highly trained both in the mechanism and use of the Vickers and also in the use of range-finders and all technical instruments necessary to the proficient employment of its weapon.

The training year is divided into four periods coinciding with the seasons of the year.

The spring season is devoted almost exclusively to drill. During the summer, firing practices are conducted on the open range with rifle and machine gun. There is also considerable attention paid to open-air tactical schemes. The main emphasis in the fall season is on weapon training, with a minimum of drill except for recruits. The winter provides an opportunity for lecture classes in map-reading, administration, and organization. A feature of the winter training is the indoor tactical exercises, carried through on large sand tables, where relief maps are modelled to scale and commanders and men are indicated by small models. By this method a thorough ground work in tactics is inculcated in the mind of every officer and man.

Regimental Activities

In addition to the usual training associated with an infantry regiment there are many activities in the Regiment, both social and athletic, that appeal to a young man and provide opportunities for healthful recreation and the development of character and physique. Baseball, football, bowling, indoor and outdoor shooting competitions, dances, concerts and company social evenings all play their part in attracting a fine type of young manhood into the Regiment and providing essential interests to all ranks.

Two bands are maintained by the Regiment. A brass band of thirty-five pieces is under the direction of Bandmaster F. H. Stanford, and a very fine bugle band is trained and directed by Bugle-Major R. Fairhurst.

The Regiment of today is striving hard to maintain the traditions of the past as a highly trained and efficient unit in which discipline and smartness in all ranks is a matter of personal pride. At present the Regiment is double the strength authorized by the Department of National Defence.

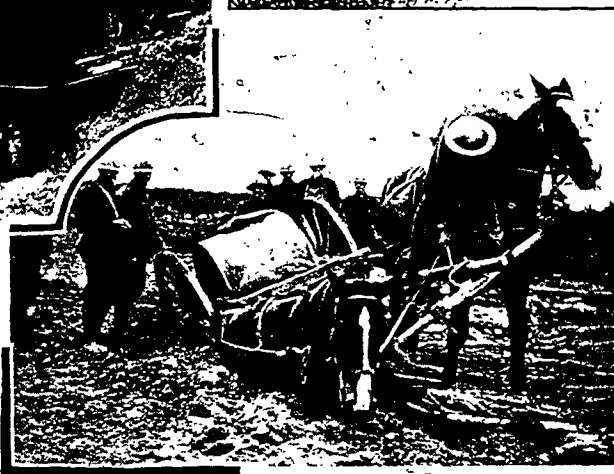
Conclusion

Our brief story draws to its conclusion. The story is, of course, still unfinished as no one can foretell what the future holds for this famous Regiment. This much can be said—it stands as ready, today as it did in 1885, in 1899 or in 1914 to go forth to defend hearths and homes of Canada and take its place with other famous Regiments in upholding the honour of this great British Empire.

Paschendale



Heavy Going



Stuck In The Mud



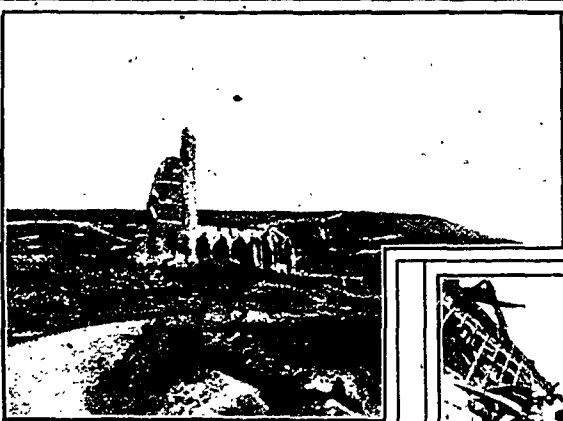
Pack Train Taking Up Water



Bringing Out Wounded



Memories of Other Days



Ablain St Nazaire



Lievin



Angres



Caix

PROGRAMME



The General Committee, responsible for the organization of the Regimental Re-union in connection with the observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the Winnipeg Rifles, have a two-fold purpose in mind.

They desire to give proper recognition to the founders of the Regiment and to those who have been responsible, during the past fifty years, for maintaining the life and traditions of the Ninetieth.

They desire also to bring together as many of the former members of the Regiment who are able to be present, and to insure that all who attend enjoy, to the full, a week of re-union and remembrance.

It is the sincere wish of every member of every committee and of every member of the present Regiment to do everything that will further the enjoyment of the former members of the Regiment who foregather for this Anniversary Re-union.



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH

Registration—

The registration of out-of-town guests will take place Friday morning at the Royal Alexandra Hotel and continue throughout the day. All members resident in Winnipeg and vicinity who have not yet sent in registration forms, are requested to register at the Hotel on Friday.

Reception—

On Friday afternoon a Reception by the Ladies' Committee will be tendered all visiting ladies in the Royal Alexandra Hotel.

A Reception by the Sergeants of the Regiment will be tendered all out-of-town members of the Regiment in the Royal Alexandra Hotel.

Jubilee Ball—

Friday evening, the Jubilee Ball will be held in the three main ballrooms of the Royal Alexandra Hotel.

The entertainment during the dancing will depict incidents in the life of the "Little Black Devils" during their campaigns in the North-West Rebellion, the Expedition to the Nile, the South African War, the Great War and while training in the present day.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH

Rest, Shopping and Sight-seeing—

Saturday morning will be reserved for individual activities. The Anniversary Committees and the staff of the Regimental Offices will appreciate any opportunity to be of service to visiting members of the Regiment during this or any other leisure period throughout the week's celebrations.

Ladies' Motor Drive—

All ladies connected with the Regiment will assemble at the Fort Garry Hotel on Saturday afternoon at 3.00 p.m. for a motor drive to points of interest in the environs of Winnipeg.

Ladies' Tea—

At 4.30 p.m., Saturday afternoon, the ladies will return to the Fort Garry Hotel for a Ladies' Tea tendered by the Ladies' Anniversary Committee. All ladies of the Regiment are expected to be present at this Tea.

Ladies' Theatre Parties—

At the Ladies' Tea, tickets to the principal theatres of the city will be presented to all ladies who desire them. Parties will be arranged by individual initiative.

Re-union Banquet—

The Re-union Banquet for members of the Regiment will be held on Saturday evening in the main dining-room of the Royal Alexandra Hotel. The assembly will be at 7.00 p.m.

PROGRAMME



ANNIVERSARY CHURCH SERVICE

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH

The Anniversary Church Service will be held on Sunday afternoon in the Winnipeg Auditorium. All members of the Regiment, past and present, will assemble at the Regimental Headquarters, 198 Main Street at 1.30 p.m.

Order of March

A detachment of the Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.), Mounted

Disabled and Aged Veterans in motor cars.

The Regimental Bugle Band.

Veterans of the Regiment in chronological order from 1883 to 1919.

8th Overseas Battalion.

90th Overseas Battalion.

144th Overseas Battalion.

190th Overseas Battalion.

205rd Overseas Battalion.

Members of the Regiment who served with other Overseas units.

Members of the Regiment who have served since the Great War.

The Regimental Brass Band.

The 1st Battalion The Winnipeg Rifles.

Visiting Militia Detachments and Representatives.

Guests of the Regiment in motor cars.

15th Field Battery, C.A.

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry with Band.

The Winnipeg Grenadiers.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada with Pipe Band.

The Winnipeg Light Infantry.

The Route of March

North on Main Street to Portage Ave.

West on Portage Avenue to Memorial Boulevard.

South on Memorial Boulevard and Osborne Street to Broadway.

(Cars will break off at St. Mary's Avenue, turn east on St. Mary's and park in the parking lot of the Hudson's Bay Company. Occupants will assemble at main entrance of Auditorium and await arrival of Parade.)

East on Broadway to Memorial Blvd.

North on Memorial Boulevard.

(Wreath deposited at the Cenotaph by the oldest veteran of the Regiment. The Parade marches past and salutes the Cenotaph.)

Continue on Memorial Boulevard to St. Mary's Avenue.

East on St. Mary's Avenue to the main entrance of the Auditorium.

Parade enters the Auditorium.

Parade after the Service

The Parade will fall in after the Service, "column of route," facing north on Memorial Boulevard, same order of march with the head of the column at Portage Avenue.

East on Portage to Donald Street.

North on Donald and Princess to James Street.

East on James Street to Main Street.

South on Main Street.

(Wreath deposited at the 1885 Monument at the City Hall by the junior Subaltern of the Regiment. The Parade marches past and salutes the Monument.)

South on Main Street to Regimental Headquarters.

Dismiss.



THE REVEREND C. C. CARRUTHERS.
M.A., V.D.
Appointed Chaplain to the Regiment in 1930.

ORDER OF SERVICE
For the
ANNIVERSARY CHURCH SERVICE
of
THE WINNIPEG RIFLES
in the Winnipeg Auditorium,
September 10th, 1935,
at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Opening Sentences.
Hymn—"O God Our Help in Ages Past."
Prayers.
First Lesson—Ecclesiasticus 42.
Psalm 23.
Second Lesson—I Peter 2: 11-17.
Hymn—"Fight the Good Fight with All Thy Might."
Memorial Address.
Hymn—"Oh, Valiant Hearts."
Offertorium.
Selection by the Regimental Band.
Benediction.
Funeral March—*Chopin*.
Last Post.
God Save the King.

Members of the Clergy taking part in the Anniversary Church Service:

The Most Reverend Archbishop S. P. Matheson, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D. The Reverend C. C. Carruthers, M.A., V.D.
The Reverend James W. Clark, M.C.
The Reverend W. G. MacLean, M.A.

1918

A Street In Amiens At Beginning
Of Bombardment



The Same Street
After Bombardment



Pulling Out Guns
Under Shellfire



The Crossing Of The
Canal du Nord

PROGRAMME



MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH

Group Activities—

Monday will be a day devoted to various forms of entertainment for groups of veterans and Overseas Battalion Re-unions. The morning will be left entirely free. At noon, luncheons will be arranged for each group of veterans according to the period of its service with the Regiment. The allocation of periods will depend on the number of veterans who are registered from each period, but in general the grouping will be as follows:

- (a) Veterans from 1883 to 1899.
- (b) Veterans from 1900 to 1913.
- (c) Overseas Battalion Groups.

All of these luncheons will be held in the Fort Garry Hotel.

At the luncheons, golf and other forms of entertainment will be arranged for the afternoon and evening. The Ladies' Committee will make arrangements for golf and group activities in accordance with the wishes of the ladies.

Golf—

All members of the Regiment, whether resident in Winnipeg or from out-of-town, may make arrangements for golf games for any day during the Re-union by inquiring at the Registration booth in the Royal Alexandra Hotel.

Visiting Militia Representatives—

On Monday evening, the Commanding Officer will be host at a dinner to the visiting representatives of the Canadian Militia.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH

Individual Activities—

This day is reserved for personal engagements, visiting friends in Winnipeg, and various other forms of individual activities.

Lieutenant-Governor's Reception—

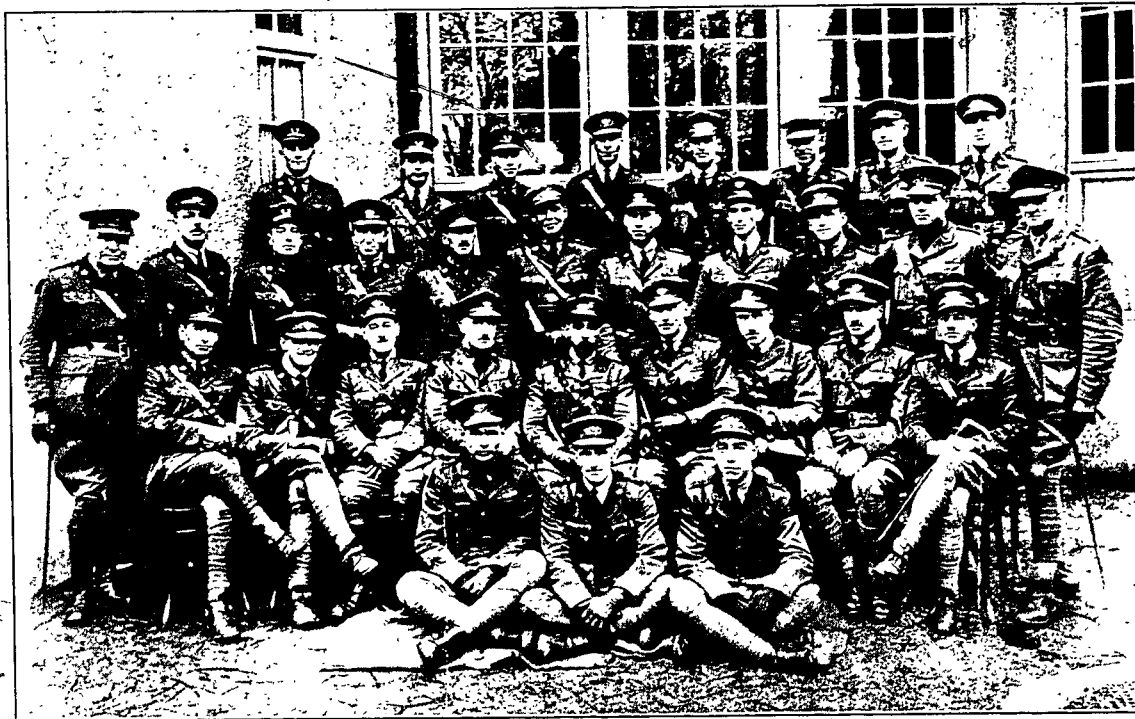
In the afternoon His Honour, The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and Mrs. Harte, will receive the officers of the Regiment, past and present, at a Garden Party Reception at Government House.



LIEUT.-COL. A. W. MORLEY, M.C.
Commanding 1919-1924.
Commanding 2nd Reserve Battalion.
Commanded 144th Battalion, C.E.F.



LIEUT.-COLONEL C. C. WANSBROUGH,
D.S.O., V.D.
Commanding 1924-1927.



OFFICERS OF 8TH BATTALION, PORZ-AM RHEN, 1918

Left to Right (Back Row) LIEUT. C. BARNES, D.C.M., LIEUT. PAUL, LIEUT. A. WEBB, M.M., LIEUT. BRANDER, LIEUT. B. KING, LIEUT. W. CARROL, LIEUT. BARLOW, M.C., LIEUT. C. DAVIDSON.

(3rd Row) CAPT. FORESTER (CHAPLAIN), LIEUT. G. GIBSON, M.M., LIEUT. ROBINSON, LIEUT. ROSE, LIEUT. FRASER, LIEUT. R. POPE, M.C., LIEUT. KELSO, LIEUT. T. MILLER, D.S.O., M.M., LIEUT. FARRELL, LIEUT. DODDS, CAPT. CAMPBELL (M.O.)

(2nd Row) CAPT. G. JACKSON, M.C., CAPT. THRESHER, M.C., MAJOR. C. B. SMITH, M.C., MAJOR D. TURNER, M.C., MAJOR R. M. FISKE, D.S.O., CAPT. ROSS, M.C., CAPT. MACKENZIE, CAPT. SMELLIE, M.C., CAPT. G. F. DUDLEY, M.C., M.M.

(1st Row) LIEUT. CHURCHILL, M.C., M.M., CAPT. C. M. BOSWELL, LIEUT. F. HONEY, M.C.

GARRISON MILITARY TOURNAMENT

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH

On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, the Garrison Military Tournament will be presented in the Amphitheatre Rink on Whitehall Avenue.

This is a feature of the Fiftieth Anniversary Re-union of the Winnipeg Rifles and the Regiment will take a prominent part in the spectacle. Wednesday night will be "Ninetieth Night" and all members of the Regiment and their friends are expected to be present for the opening night.

Historical Pageant—

The contribution of the Winnipeg Rifles to the Tournament Programme will be in the form of an Historical Pageant. The spectator will have a better understanding of the symbolic features of the pageantry by reading the following explanatory paragraphs. Each detachment as it enters the arena will represent a definite period of the Regiment's history and will sing, as it enters the arena, a marching song popular at the time and typical of the period it represents.

First Episode—Organization

Colonel Kennedy organized the Regiment in 1883 and proceeded to train it in accordance with the principles of training in effect at that time.

The dress of the period was the black Rifle uniform, the shako head-dress and the weapon used was the Snider Enfield rifle.

Second Episode—First Call to Arms

The North-West Rebellion broke out in 1885 and the 90th Winnipeg Battalion of Rifles was the nearest militia unit available. They took part in the actions at Clarke's Crossing, Fish Creek and Batoche. At Fish Creek they received their name of "Little Black Devils."

The dress at this time was the black Rifle uniform, the Glengarry field service cap and the rifle still the Snider Enfield.

Third Episode—The South African War

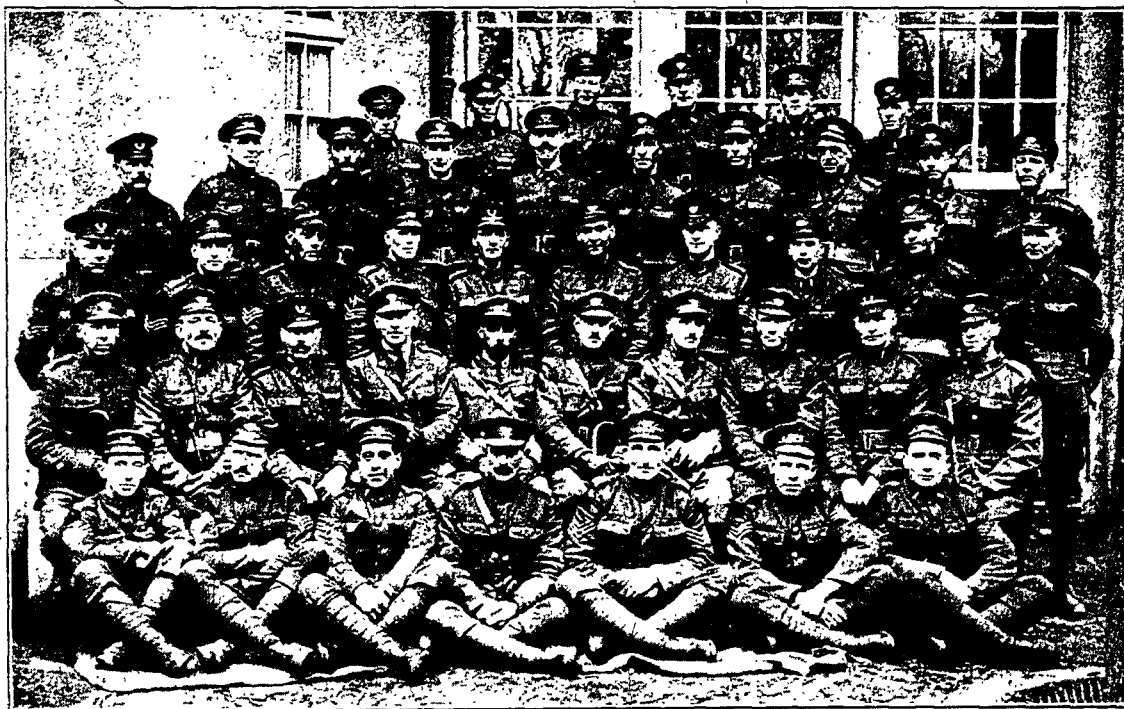
On the outbreak of the South African War, Colonel Ruttan offered the Dominion Government a trained regiment of the Ninetieth, five hundred strong. Contingents only were sent, however, and one contingent formed part of the Royal Canadian Regiment.

The dress of this period was drill khaki, pith helmets and the Lee-Metford rifle.

Fourth Episode—The Coronation of King George

In 1911 King George was crowned and the Ninetieth sent its quota to the contingent sent from Canada to represent it on this occasion.

The dress was the ceremonial full-dress Rifle "greens" and the Ross rifle.



8TH BATTALION SERGEANTS, 1918.

SGT. LANE SGT. McNEILL SGT. AMES SGT. EARLE SGT. CRUIKSHANKS SGT. IBERSON
 SGT. MARCHAND SGT. DONALDSON SGT. BEASANT SGT. TOWNSLEY SGT. VINCENT SGT. CRÉE SGT. GARRETT SGT. SHERMAN
 SGT. SYSON SGT. VINT SGT. LEWIS SGT. LAMPEN SGT. GANT SGT. FIDLER SGT. EVANS SGT. HAINES SGT. FENWICK SGT. LOEK
 C. S. M. C. S. M. MEARS C. S. M. SMITH CAPT. ROSS MAJ. FISKE R. S. M. HENNIGAN MAJ. TURNER R. Q. M. S. STODDART
 C. S. M. BOLGER C. S. M. KEENAN
 Q. M. S. COYD SGT. WRIGHT SGT. ANGUS B. M. BATTRAM SGT. SGT. WEBBER SGT. SHANNON

Fifth Episode—Outbreak of the Great War

The outbreak of war in 1914 found the Regiment still ready. It was accepted as a unit and at Valcartier, Quebec, became the 8th Battalion, 90th Winnipeg Rifles, of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. It played a memorable part in the Second Battle of Ypres, during which C.S.M. Hall won the Victoria Cross.

The typical uniform in 1914 was service khaki, service khaki cap and the long Ross rifle.

Sixth Episode—The Climax of the War

The 8th Battalion were engaged in all the major battles of the war and took a prominent part in the Battle of Amiens in August, 1918, the most decisive battle of the war. Sergeant Coppins and Sergeant Brereton each won the Victoria Cross during this battle.

The uniform of this day was service khaki, distinguishing patches, and the battle order equipment of that day, with steel helmet, gas respirator and the short Lee-Enfield rifle.

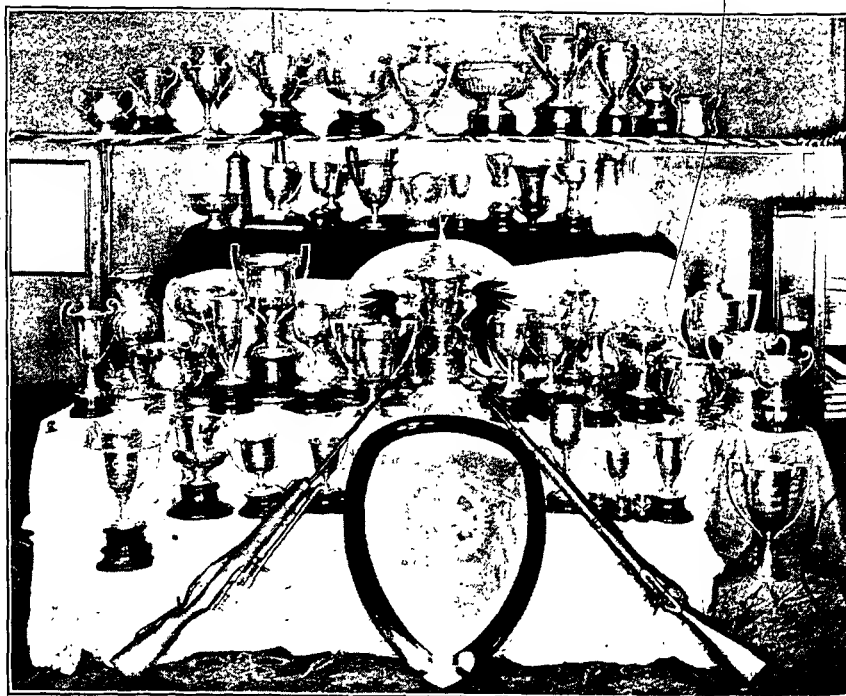
Seventh Episode—The "Past" Salutes the "Present"

These six detachments now "present arms" while a seventh detachment, in present-day service dress, drill order, representing the Ninetieth of today, passes along the line. The "Past" expects the "Present" to bear in mind the traditions of which it is the heir.

Eighth Episode—The "Present" Salutes the "Past"

The "Present" salutes the "Past" and undertakes "the Torch... to hold it high."

From out of the past, the shade of Colonel Kennedy passes down the line, sees the fruits of the past and the hopes of the future. His hand is raised in salute as his shade fades away.



TROPHIES OF THE REGIMENT

THE SHOOTING RECORD OF THE REGIMENT

It is an epigram of that grand old man of the ranges, Major G. W. Andrews, D.S.O., that "marksmanship is the very keystone in the arch of efficiency in a rifle regiment." Proficiency with the rifle supplies that confidence in time of battle crisis that turns the good battalion into a steel battalion which refuses to break. Perhaps, in the shooting record of the Regiment in peace can be found a partial explanation of its splendid record in war.

The Ninetieth was always a good shooting regiment. It was good before it was born. Colonel Kennedy, first Commanding Officer of the Regiment, was a frequent winner in rifle matches in 1878, as also were Captain D. H.



JOHN H. MOBERLEY, D.C.M. (W.O. 1)
Regimental Sergeant Major.
Appointed in 1923.

McMillan, Dr. Macklin, Andie Gillies and C. N. Mitchell. Sergeant Mitchell was shooting at Wimbledon in 1883 and won the Canadian Aggregate. These men were among the best in the Empire and joined the Regiment on organization in the fall of 1883.

Active service in the second year of the Regiment's existence demonstrated the value of accurate rifle shooting. All ranks learned something from the enemy about shooting, and they returned from that campaign determined to make the Ninetieth an efficient regiment of marksmen. From that time onward, proficiency with the rifle has been foremost in the training programme for both officers and men.



THE BRITISH CHALLENGE SHIELD Ottawa, 1932.

LT.-COL. G. F. DUDLEY, M.C., M.M., V.D. CAPT. S. H. SMITH, V.D.
RFM. D. BRERETON SGT. W. DAVIDSON C.Q.M.S. G. SCOTT SGT. R. SMYTHE



THE PRESENT SERGEANTS OF THE REGIMENT

Left to Right (Front Row) C.Q.M.S. J. MARSHALL, SGT. W. HARDY, SGT. R. RICHARDS, D.C.M., SGT. J. BESTICK, C.Q.M.S. J. GODS, SGT. J. RYAN, D.C.M.

(Second Row) C.S.M. A. SAYLOR, C.S.M. J. OWEN, C.S.M. A. ROSE, R.Q.M.S. C. THORNTON, LIEUT. R. H. H. MACCAULAY, LIEUT.-COLONEL G. F. DUDLEY, M.C., M.M., V.D., R.S.M. (W.O. 1) J. MOBBERLEY, D.C.M., C.S.M. F. McNEILL, D.C.M., M.M., C.S.M. H. GODSMARK, C.S.M. J. KENDRICK.

(Third Row) SGT. J. MAYNARD, SGT. F. WRIGHT, SGT. M. ROBINSON, C.Q.M.S. G. SCOTT, SGT. W. WAKEFIELD, SGT. S. BULLOCK, SGT. W. DAVIDSON, SGT. H. CAMPBELL, SGT. F. WHITEHEAD, C.S.M. W. BROWN, C.Q.M.S. A. HASTED.

(Back Row) SGT. E. FLINT, SGT. E. MILLER, SGT. A. GODSMARK, BUGLE MAJOR R. FAIRHURST, DRUM SGT. N. CLARE, SGT. A. WYLLIE, SGT. W. WERRY, BAND-SGT. E. WALTON, BANDMASTER F. STANFORD, SGT. R. MONTGOMERY, SGT. S. HOLLIDAY, SGT. C. HELLIWELL.

The effectiveness of that training has been reflected in the enviable record the Regiment has in competitive shooting in Provincial, Dominion and Empire contests. A few of the more outstanding victories will be noted in the order of their appearance in the records.

Bisley is the supreme test, in the shooting world, of man, rifle and ammunition. To win a place on Canada's Bisley Team is an honour and an experience worth years of endeavour by any man. The Regiment has been particularly well served by its members at this great Empire competition. For a number of times, too numerous to mention, members of the Ninetieth have won places on the "Canada Twenty" for Bisley. Eighty-five per cent of the total Manitoba representatives on the Bisley Team have been drawn from the Regiment. On two occasions officers of the Ninetieth have been

appointed Adjutant of the Team, and in 1912 Colonel O'Grady was given command of the Team in recognition of the work of the Regiment in the past.

The Prince of Wales' prize has been won twice by members of the Ninetieth, first in 1887 by Andie Gillies and again in 1909 by Sergeant A. M. Blackburn.

The year Sergeant Blackburn won the Prince of Wales' prize he established a record at Bisley that has never been equalled at any time or any place in the British Empire. In addition to the Prince of Wales' prize he won the Rapid Fire Aggregate, the Birmingham Cup, the Wingrave Cup and the Martin Challenge Cup. It was a performance that made him the champion shot of the British Empire that year. He attended Bisley again in 1922 as a member of the Team.

In 1913 Staff-Sergeant C. A. Hawley won the Association Cup at Bisley. He was also a member of the Bisley Team in 1920.

Sergeant W. Davidson shot with the Bisley Team in 1923 and qualified for the Team in 1924 but was unable to accompany them to England. He is still an active member of the Regiment, ever ready to give the benefit of his wide experience to younger riflemen.

Lieutenant G. A. Molecey, a member of the present Regiment, attended Bisley this year for the third time. He was a member of the Team in 1932 and qualified in 1931 but was compelled to decline the honour. In 1930 he won the St. George's Cross, first stage of the Prince of Wales, in a shoot-off with six of England's crack shots, one of them being Miss Marjorie E. Foster, who won the King's Prize that year. That same year he won the Donegal Medal. In 1932 Lieutenant Molecey won the

Duke of Cambridge's Prize and came sixth for the King's Prize.

The Regiment has yet to win the King's Prize, but on many occasions members have reached the King's Hundred, in itself no mean achievement. Good shots are still being trained, and one day the King's Prize will come to the Ninetieth.

Next to Bisley comes the Dominion Rifle Association Meeting at Ottawa, where selected teams from each province compete for the twenty places on the Canadian team for Bisley. Here the competition is keen and the standard of shooting high, as evidenced by the fact that six times the King's Prize at Bisley has been won by Canadians.

The Governor-General's Prize is the blue-ribbon individual prize at Ottawa. This prize was won in 1890 by Staff-Sergeant C. N. Mitchell and, in 1905, by Colour-Sergeant



THE MARKSMANSHIP TROPHIES WON BY THE REGIMENT IN PROVINCIAL COMPETITION DURING THE PAST YEAR.

W. H. Youhill. In 1911 Sergeant J. W. Battershill tied for first place for this trophy but lost in the shoot-off to Captain Crowe of Guelph. Sergeant Battershill did, however, win the Grand Aggregate in 1911, and in 1921 Lieutenant A. M. Blackburn showed that he was still a force to be reckoned with by also winning the Grand Aggregate. The Grand Aggregate is the test of consistent good shooting. In 1933 his shooting ability is still the envy of the young marksmen.

The year 1912 shows the greatest shooting record in the history of the Regiment. There were thirty-eight men of the Ninetieth on the Ottawa Team. They won the London Merchants' Cup, the Gordon Highlanders' Cup, the Dundonald Cup, the Vice-President's Cup, the Lansdowne Cup, the Gillespie Cup, the Patterson Cup, the Woods Cup, the City of Ottawa Cup and four places on the Bisley Team for 1913!

Almost every prize offered in competition at Ottawa, has, at one time or another, found a resting place for at least a year in the messes of the Ninetieth. It took twenty-eight years hard work before the Coates Cup was won from Ontario in 1911, and forty-nine years passed before the British Challenge Shield was won in 1932.

This shield, a beautiful sterling silver trophy, was presented in 1883 by the British Auxiliary Forces to the Militia of the Dominion of Canada. Only twice has it been west of the Great Lakes in the last fifty years, once in

1898 when it was won by the 5th British Columbia Canadian Artillery and once in 1932 when it was won by the Winnipeg Rifles.

The Eaton Cup is awarded annually for the best team in a marching and firing competition. In 1909 "A" Company Team first won it. This same Company won it in 1911, 1912 and 1913, giving the Regiment permanent possession of the original trophy. Last year a team from "D" Company again won the Eaton Trophy, and it is still in the possession of the Regiment.

A new competition, resulting from the lessons of the war, came into existence in the Manitoba district in recent years. It is a competition for Lewis gun teams, and in 1930 a team from "C" Company won the trophy.

Information just received shows that the Regimental Team at Ottawa this year won the Kirkpatrick Cup and came second in the Lewis gun competition for the second consecutive year. One of the Regiment's youngest shots, Rifleman Don Brereton, won a place on the Bisley Team for 1934.

It is also worthy of record that the Regimental Team at Ottawa, this year, came second in the Grand Aggregate for the Lansdowne Trophy, being only seven points behind the winners. The Ninetieth secured 1,427 points and the winners 1,434 points. This is a remarkable record as the match covers every shot fired by the team from the beginning to the end of the Meet.



CAPTAIN C. P. J. O'KELLY, V.C., M.C.
Late 90th Winnipeg Rifles.
V.C. won with 52nd Battalion, C.E.F.

*Members of the
Regiment who
won their Victoria
Crosses while
serving with other
Overseas units.*



SERGEANT R. E. SPALL, V.C.
Late 90th Winnipeg Rifles.
V.C. won with Princess Patricia's
Canadian Light Infantry.

VICTORIA CROSSES OF THE REGIMENT



SERGEANT ALEX. BRERETON, V.C.
8th Battalion.



C.S.M. F. W. HALL, V.C.
Late 8th Battalion.



SERGEANT F. G. COPPINS, V.C.
8th Battalion.

The Victoria Cross is the supreme military honour in the gift of the British Empire. In every case the award is made for particularly courageous service and at the utmost risk to the man who performs the deed. Five times has the coveted medal been awarded to men of the Ninetieth. Two made the supreme sacrifice in winning the decoration, and one died subsequent to the war. Two are still living.

Sergeant Major Hall was the first Winnipeg man to win the Victoria Cross. He performed his deed of valour on April 24th, 1915, at the Second Battle of Ypres. He was on the extreme left of the line risking his life time and again to tend wounded comrades. He was killed bringing in the last man.

Captain "Chris" O'Kelly enlisted with the 144th Battalion, C.E.F., of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles. He transferred to the 52nd Overseas Battalion and was with that unit when he won his Victoria Cross on October 26th, 1917, at Crest Hill in the Battle of Passchendaele. He was also awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous bravery. He died in 1921 in a drowning accident in Lac Seul in Northern Ontario. A lonely cross, erected by his friends in the Ninetieth, marks his last resting place. On it is this inscription:

"Erected to the memory of Major Christopher Patrick John O'Kelly, V.C., M.C., by his brother officers of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles.

"You who pass this way are asked to care for this monument."

It is a unique distinction to have two Victoria Crosses awarded to members of the same regiment on the same day. This was the proud honour of the 8th Battalion on August 9th, 1918, during the Battle of Amiens.

Sergeant Brereton, then a corporal, charged alone a machine-gun nest, which menaced his platoon. He shot the gunner, bayoneted another of the enemy who rushed to replace the dead gunner, and captured the machine of the crew.

The advance was again temporarily halted that same day by another nest of machine guns at Beaufort Wood. Sergeant Coppins, also a corporal at that time, took four men and rushed the guns. The four men were killed and Corporal Coppins was wounded. Despite his wound he killed the operator of the gun and three of the crew and captured four others.

Sergeant Spall enlisted in the Ninetieth, served for a time with the 8th Battalion, but later was transferred to Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. He was with that famous Regiment when he won the Victoria Cross. His act of valour and self-sacrifice occurred on August 13th, 1918, near Parvillers, when he deliberately gave his life in order to extricate his platoon from a most difficult situation.

There are countless men who perform deeds of valour in battle for which no recognition can be given. The men whose pictures appear on this page are remembered on this Fiftieth Anniversary of the Regiment for their conspicuous bravery.

Our Immortal Dead

Regimental
Monument of
1885, St John's
Cemetery,
Winnipeg



Monument of
1885 Rebellion,
City Hall,
Winnipeg



A Corner of a Canadian
Cemetery in France

THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE

*"Age shall not wither nor time condemn,
At the going down of the sun, and in the morning
We shall remember them."*

Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. These men we commemorate held not their lives dear, but gave them freely that liberty, justice, and righteousness might not perish. Bravely they faced the dust of conflict and battle-flame. In the darkness of the night they kept faithful watch while death lurked near with foot of velvet and hand of steel. They trudged weary miles through slimy mud on forced marches, snatching a little sleep on the cold wet ground. Thousands of them fell not knowing the result of the conflict. They fought for freedom, not for fame, yet honour claims them as her own.

*On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.*

Through all ages from the beginning, a noble army of men have fought fiercely and fallen bravely for the ideals they cherished. So, through all history, to the end, so long as men believe in God, that army must still march and fall, recruited only from the flower of mankind, cherished only by their own hope of humanity, strong only in the confidence of their cause. Our country is a free united land today, because of the vision and sacrifice of our fallen comrades. Our land is a heritage purchased by their valour and sealed by their blood. History is their encomium. Battle fields attest their courage.

*"Sleep, heroes sleep;
Your deeds shall never die."*

THE WINNIPEG RIFLES FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY RE-UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE

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Major N. J. Black

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